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POETRY AND MISCELLANY.

THE OLD CLOCK IN THE HALL.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

It stands in a corner of the room
Behind the door, in the shade and gloom,
In a heavy and antique case,
Rich mahogany, maple and oak,
Battered and scratched and dim with smoke,
And the hands are bent on the face!

The knob and hinges are red with rust,
The top o' th' mouldings covered with dust,
The panels are yellow with stains,
And a ragged web like a tattered pall
Runs from its side to the sombre wall,
And over the window panes.

The pendulum swings, the wheels go round,
Making a dull, monotonous sound,
As the vanishing moments fleet;
A "tick," like the falling of grains of sand,
As Time was pouring from out his hand
The dust of years at his feet!

Years have vanished—forgotten years—
All with their sorrows and sins and tears,
And left their marks in the hall;—
The old have died, the young grown old—
Generations have gone to mold,
And the Clock survives them all.

Beautiful girls have watched the hours,
Knitting at stands, or working flowers
In frames of 'broidery fine—
And mornings, the young folks playing late,
Wished the moments fettered to "Eight,"
For the school began at "Nine!"

Mothers, with sons in distant lands,
Sorrowing, chid its tardy hands,
And dreamed of the meeting dear—
And wives whose husbands returned at night
Marked the time as the fading light,
And listened for footsteps near!

Blushing brides at their toilets gay,
In snowy robes on the happy day,
Have waited the hour to wee;
And sick folks tossing on beds of pain,
Gazed at the Clock again and again,
And watched beside the dead!

But years have vanished, and others fill
Their places, and the old Clock stands th still
Ticking as in its pride:—
Summer and Winter, day and night,
A Sexton chiming the Hours' flight,
Tolling the knell of Time!

The Old Love, and the New;

Or, the Sequel to a Bachelor's Vow.

BY MRS. CAROLINE H. BUTLER.

"Sure there's some wonder in this handkerchief?"—*Othello.*

From this night, there seemed to be a tacit understanding between uncle and nephew, that each should do as they pleased, without question or remark.

Although professing great indifference, it was easy enough to see, that Mr. Everleigh was more interested in Walter's movements than he would care to make known; and as the time approached, when the "sacrifice of this fine handsome young fellow to a woman" was to be completed, it seemed to be his chief desire and study to promote the future comfort and happiness of the young couple.

A suite of rooms were newly and handsomely furnished, and the bachelor even endured uncomplainingly the flitting and rustling up stairs and down stairs of women's garments; the scrubbing brushes, and window brushes, wielded by several respected female friends of old Tunis, who by the way, chuckled greatly over this invasion of the bachelor's territories.

In looking over the morning papers, Mr. Everleigh one day noticed a fine collection of plants were to be disposed of at auction, in the upper part of the city; and thinking a choice little conservatory would be just the thing for Walter's young bride, he jumped into an omnibus for the purpose of attending the sale.

When he first took his seat there were several passengers. These, however, gradually dropped off, until, as they reached Fourth street, their remained but one person in the stage besides himself. This was a young man of dashing air, most fashionably attired, with hair enough on his face to have rendered the clippings quite an object of speculation to an upholster. For a short distance they rode on alone, and then the driver suddenly reigned up his horses to the curb stone, a young girl sprang lightly within, and took her seat in the farthest corner of the stage, but on the same side as the exquisite. She was evidently very young, and the slight glance obtained of her countenance, as she brushed past him, convinced Mr. Everleigh that she was also uncommonly charming.

Yet this dangerous fact did not in the least disturb his bachelor stoicism; and he would probably have left the omnibus without bestowing another thought upon her, had not his attention been suddenly drawn to the movement of the fashionable fop, who, changing his seat to the opposite side of the vehicle, seemed intent upon annoying the young girl with his bold, rude glances. By degrees he had edged himself into the corner directly facing her, and in such close proximity, that the blushing girl could not raise her eyes, without encountering his libertine gaze.

No sooner did Mr. Everleigh note the bearing of this polished blackguard toward the young, unprotected girl, than with all that kindness which marked his character, he resolved he would not leave the omnibus without her; or, at any rate, that he would retain his place until the presence of other passengers should prove her safeguard from the fellow's boldness. He had previously told the driver where he wished to be set down, and accordingly the stage drew up at the given place. He saw the exulting look of the young man, supposing himself about to be rid of his presence, and met at the same time the appealing look of a pair of soft blue eyes, which the young girl bent upon him, as half she seemed prepared to follow his movements.

"I shall ride further," said Mr. Everleigh to the driver; "drive on, I will tell you when to stop."

The exquisite muttered a curse, while, as if divining the motives of Mr. Everleigh, the young girl bestowed such a sweet grateful look upon him as would have taken captive the heart of any young man—but "Joey B——is tough, sir!"

The driver whipped up his horses, in wrath at the bright sun, which drew the feet of his quondam passengers to thread the gaily bedizzened flaggings, and the stage rattled furiously the length of several squares.

"Is this——street?" timidly asked the young girl of Mr. Everleigh.

His reply was cut short by her tormentor, with—

"It is, beautiful creature—allow me the happiness of handing you to the sidewalk, and of seeing you safe home."

"Pupp!" exclaimed Mr. Everleigh, leaning over and shaking his good-sized fist in the face of the officious scoundrel. "Dare to rise from that seat, or intrude your insults further upon this young girl, and I will pitch you under the horses' hoofs—do you hear me?" and with another flourish in the very teeth of the discomfitted Lothario, he pulled the check rein, and taking the hand of the trembling girl, saw her safely upon the flag-stones.

"Thank you sir, thank you," said the young girl, with a sweet smile; "this is my *residence sir.* I will not trouble you further." Then with another smile and bow, she tripped up the steps of a small two-story house and rang the bell.

Our gallant bachelor waited, hat in hand, until he saw his fair charge safely within doors, and then turned to hail some down-town carriage, for his benevolence had led him many squares from his original destination. Now, dear reader, do not think that Mr. Everleigh had put himself to all this trouble, merely because the object of his kindness was young and pretty. He would have done the same for any unprotected female, in like circumstances, no matter her age or condition, whether she wore a robe of velvet, or the homely garb of a washerwoman.

Turning, therefore, as I have said, to pursue his original purpose, the boot of Mr. Everleigh came suddenly in contact with a delicate cambric handkerchief. Lifting it from the pavement, a small steel purse dropped from it, which he remembered to have seen in the hand of his fair charge, and immediately ascended the steps, in order to restore the prize to its original owner, he rang the bell.

While awaiting the answer to his summons, he mechanically turned over the handkerchief. It was of the finest linen cambrick, apparently quite old, for it was much worn, and in several places bore the marks of skillful darning. It was certainly a pardonable curiosity in our bachelor to cast his eye upon the left hand corner of this delicate nouchion. There was a name, although nearly effaced. Why mounts the blood so swiftly to his countenance—and why does an almost ghastly pallor as suddenly succeed? Why does his hands tremble, and his limbs almost refuse their office? It is because, in those pale, time-worn characters, he traces the name of Myra Grey—of Myra Grey, his false profidious mistress!

O, the thoughts which swept through his brain, like a rapid, rolling river! the years that were lived over in that one brief moment! That name—how came it there! to whom belonged that fatal handkerchief, which thus, like Othello's had "magic in the web of it!"

"Did you ring the bell, sir?" asked a little servant maid, who had stood for some moments holding open the door, yet until she spoke wholly unnoticed by Mr. Everleigh in the deep absorption of his feelings.

Recovering himself by a violent effort, he bade the girl ask her young mistress to come to the door, and the next moment, from a back room, with a light step and a smile of pleasure, the young lady came tripping through the hall. Mr. Everleigh bowed; he could not trust himself to speak, and tendered the purse and handkerchief.

"Oh! thank you, thank you!" she exclaimed. "I had just missed them, and was fearful I had dropped them in the omnibus, and of course had little expectation of seeing them again. Indeed, I am very much obliged to you," she continued artlessly, "for I would not have lost the handkerchief for the world it is mamma's, and one which she highly values as the gift of a friend since dead."

Still Mr. Everleigh spake not a word, and the young girl, now for the first time noticing his agitation and the pallor of his countenance, said:

"You are not well, sir; do walk in, pray do!" And hardly knowing what he was doing, Mr. Everleigh followed her through the hall and into a small parlor, where, at a little side table, sat a lady engaged in writing. She might have passed her fortieth year, but she was still eminently handsome, and as she rose to meet the salute of the stranger, her form and bearing were alike graceful and dignified.

"Mamma," exclaimed the young girl, this is the gentleman who was so kind to me in the omnibus, and here too is the purse and handkerchief which I so carelessly dropped."

"My daughter is under great obligations to you, sir," said the lady bowing, yet evidently a little surprised at the intrusion.

Mr. Everleigh advanced—those beautiful eyes were upon him; he saw before him the only woman he had ever loved; he extended his hand.

"Myra—Myra, don't you know me?"

That voice! It was now the lady's turn to be agitated. She started, and a marble hue over-spread her features.

"Ah, heavens!" she said, "can it be Everleigh!"—And then, forgetting all, save their early love and their long estrangement, Mr. Everleigh caught her to his bosom, and imprinted a long and fervent kiss upon her pallid cheek.

"It is long, very long, since we met!" said Mr. Everleigh at length, striving to regain some composure.

"It is indeed, many, many long years," she replied.

"Yes, more than twenty, Myra," continued Mr. Everleigh in a saddened tone; and this is your daughter?" he said, turning to her fair girl, who had been a surprised spectator of the scene.

"My only child and comfort!" answered Mrs. Nesmith, extending her arm to her daughter. "Emily, my love, this gentleman is one of my earliest friends, and the brother of that beloved Emily Everleigh whose name you bear."

"Is it possible!" exclaimed Mr. Everleigh, a glow of pleasure mantling his countenance, "then let that dear name secure my pardon," kissing as he spoke the blushing cheek of Emily.

"And your husband?" he said, turning once more to Mrs. Nesmith.

"I am a widow," she replied; "my husband died in the second year of our marriage."

This announcement caused a very queer feeling about the heart of our bachelor—such in fact as had stirred his bosom in summer twilight's "lang syne," when strolling through the haunts of childhood with the lovely Myra Grey! The silence which ensued was somewhat embarrassing, and then the conversation touched upon topics less dangerous, and in which the fair Emily joined. Indeed they were all very rational, and so rapidly passed the moments, that more than an hour had stolen its flight, ere Mr. Everleigh thought of the necessity of saying adieu.

Somehow his resentment against the sex, and against the widow, in particular, had vanished. The jilt trick she had played him no longer affected him. He even forgot there ever existed a dashing lieutenant, with the "front of Jove himself," and "an eye like Mars." True she was an unprotected widow, while from her conversation, and from what he saw, he could plainly discover not in very good circumstances. When we consider this fact, we must of course agree, that it would not have been manly to have indulged in any other than the most kindly feelings, toward one thus unfortunately situated. In short, when at length Mr. Everleigh rose to depart, he carried the hand of the widow to his lips, promising he would soon call upon her again.

It would be difficult to define the feelings of our goughty bachelor, as he bent his steps homeward. Such was his abstraction, that although late, he forgot to hail a return omnibus; he forgot the business upon which he had that morning left his dwelling; he forgot all about poor Walter's young bride, although he passed directly in front of the store where those same beautiful plants, whose possession he had so lately coveted for her sake, yet embalmed the air with their fragrance; he forgot everything—even to cry, "Psha! silly boy!" as Walter exhibited a beautiful little work-box which he had just purchased for his betrothed.

Never had Walter known his uncle so complaisant upon the theme of woman; and at length he ventured once more to request the presence of his uncle at the wedding

"Pooh, pooh, nonsense, boy, nonsense," was Mr. Everleigh's reply; "and yet, if your fair one did but resemble the charming girl I saw this morning, then, indeed, I might perhaps consent to see you put on the fetters of matrimony."

"Ah, who was this young lady, uncle?" asked Walter.

"She was the daughter of—psha—none of your business. Don't be asking about other pretty girls—a pretty husband you'll make, to be sure!" said Mr. Everleigh. "Fill your glass, boy! here's to the health of my Emily!"

The next evening saw Mr. Everleigh again in the little sitting-room of Mrs. Nesmith. He found the widow alone, Emily having accompanied a friend to the Art-Union Exhibition. A more confidential and interesting *tete-a-tete* now ensued, in the course of which Mrs. Nesmith informed him that her daughter was on the eve of marriage with a fine young merchant, with whom she hoped Mr Everleigh would soon become acquainted.

"She is very young to be sure—scarcely eighteen," added Mrs. Nesmith, "but it will be a great relief to know that should any accident befal me, I shall not leave my dear child unprotected."

This was the moving theme, undoubtedly, and imperceptibly the conversation reverted back to olden times, and to the brief season of their love, and happiness. Past injuries, or supposed injuries were all explained, and the "wrong made right"—all that had appeared to the young lover, so heartless and inexcusible in the conduct of Myra Grey, made clear; *how*, I cannot say; but as it was perfectly satisfactory to the person most interested, it is useless for us to trouble ourselves about it.

It was indeed a lamentable fact, which struck heavily upon the heart of Mr Everleigh, that through his own rashness he had cheated himself out of a charming wife for a period, perhaps, of twenty years! Just think of it! No wonder he desired to repair the evil; and therefore he once more offered his hand and heart to the acceptance of the widow.

At this critical and interesting moment, they were interrupted by the entrance of Emily and her lover.

"*Uncle!*"

"Why—what—*eh!* Walter—Walter!"

"What does this mean, my dear uncle?" exclaimed the surprised Walter.

"Your uncle! O Walter, is this gentleman that dear kind uncle of whom you have so often spoken?" said Emily.

"And is this the sweet girl that is to be your wife?" asked Mr Everleigh. "Then *God* bless you both, my dear children!" he cried, folding their hands within his own. Then leading Walter to Mrs. Nesmeth, he said;

"Myra, look at this boy; he is the child of our dearest lost Emily. And now, Walter," he continued, turning to his agitated nephew, "in the mother of your bride behold that Myra Grey, the first and only love my heart has ever known."

A happier circle than was gathered in that small parlor the limits of the city did not enclose. Seeing with half an eye how matters were likely to end, Walter fully revenged himself upon his uncle, and sure of toleration, detailed with great glee, the "estimate of womankind," which his uncle had endeavoured to instil into his mind from childhood.

"Yes, yes, boy," said Mr. Everleigh, laughing, "take your revenge; I deserve it. Here I stand, the inveterate enemy of woman, about to assume the ties of wedded life!"

"Uncle, uncle," exclaimed Walter gravely "you had much better prepare yourself a halter! I would not give a straw for you after you are married—a mere puppet to be pushed hither and there by"—a little white hand smothered the rest of the sentence, while a hearty laugh burst from the discomforted bachelor, in which the trio merrily joined.

Having thus brought our bachelor to that state of subjection to woman-kind in which (with all *due deference* to the fraternity) they must all sooner or later arrive. I will now briefly state that more extensive alterations and improvements rapidly took place in the bachelor's domicile. Other apartments than those intended for Walter Lincoln's young bride were prepared; and while the neighbors were puzzling themselves to discover the meaning of such strange proceedings, an evening paper announced;

"Married, this morning, at Grace Church by the Rev. ——, Jonathan Everleigh, Esq.; of this city, to Mrs. Myra Nesmeth; and at the same time and place, Walter Lincoln, nephew to Jonathan Everleigh, Esq., to Miss Emily Nesmeth."—*American Metropolitan Magazine.*

GERMAN SILVER.—Few of our readers are probably aware how many applications are now-a-days made of this useful composition. We call it composition, although the majority of the people imagine that it is a metal *sui generis*, but such is not the fact. It is composed of part of nickel, one part of splenter of zinc, and three parts of copper; but all these substances have to be pure, and be exposed to great heat before they mix among themselves. The zinc metal which is of a volatile nature, is not put in the pot until the first two metals are well united together. The refractory nature of nickel, and the difficulty of obtaining the metal free from arsenic, iron, and cobalt, are the causes that not unfrequently we see German silver spoons of gold yellow color, while German silver prepared from pure metals will be equal in whiteness to sterling silver, and will not tarnish. Tea and table spoons, knives and forks, pocket-combs, musical and surgical instruments, firemen's and ship captain's speaking trumpets, pocket-book clasps, tea sets, lamps and gun mouldings, are now mostly made with German silver. Upwards of 50,000 lbs. of this composition is manufactured in this country annually, for which the nickel is imported from Germany and England. There are but three localities of nickel ore in this country; an ore from Chatham in Connecticut, yields about three per cent nickle; another ore from the mine La Motte, in Missouri, yields about ten per cent nickle: and lately a nickle ore has been discovered among the copper ore on Lake Superior.

German silver was first indroduced into the United States by Dr. Feuchtwanger, of New York who was obliged to pay, on his arrival in this country the custom house duties on silver, the inspectors not knowing the difference. He is the first manufacturer of the German silver in the United States, and he is justly entitled to the paternity of this useful composition. He received, in 1834, '35 and '36, silver medals from the American Institute for the crude material, and for his exhibition of over a hundred different useful articles.—We regret much that he has not realized that remuneration which his perspective powers and ingenuity ought to have rewarded him, while other men have realized fortunes, and continued to do so, from the information imparted to them by the knowledge of Dr. Feuchtwanger. In 1838, the Doctor petitioned Congress to grant him permission of issuing $40,000 worth of pennies made of his composition, as an experiment to substitute the German silver for the copper currency; and Mr. John Quincy Adams in the House, and Mr. Benton in the Senate, spoke in the warmest terms of this proposition, and it met with the approbation from the President of the United States, Mr. Van Buren, and the members of both Houses. He failed, nevertheless, in that also, on account of the unfavorable report from the Director of the United States Mint, who stated that the right of coinage belonged to the United States Government, and that it required some skil to analyze the German silver.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

A SWEET YOUTH.—A fellow named *Sweet* eloped from Conneautville, Crawford County, one day last week, taking his wife's sister with him and leaving the said wife and about $1000 of debts.

BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST.

BY JAMES T. FIELD.

We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul would dare to sleep,—
It was midnight on the waters,
And a storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in winter
To be scattered in the blast,
And to hear the rattling trumpet
Thunder, "Cut away the mast!"

So we shuddered there in silence,—
For the stoutest held his breath,
While the hungry sea was roaring
And the breakers talked with Death.

As thus we sat in darkness,
Each one busy in his prayers,—
"We are lost!" the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Isn't God upon the ocean,
Just the same as on the land?"

And we kissed the little maiden,
And we spoke in better cheer,
And we anchored safe in harbor,
When the morn was shining clear.

THE KENTUCKIAN AND THE MINIATURE.

Daniel Long was a tall specimen of humanity, as his name implies, hailing from Kentucky; he stood about six feet eight in his stockings, and was wanting in flesh, although he made up for it in stature. He had great staring eyes, of that peculiar color which generally appertains to the feline tribe; a nose commonly called a 'pug;' a huge mouth, which, as the facetious Dr. Valentine observes, would go round his head, if it was not for his ears; these ornamental appendages were concealed by a dense shock of hair, of the reddest hue imaginable.

He was very decently clad, and one evening, while on his visit to one of our eastern cities, he sauntered along the principal streets of ——. His attention was soon arrested by the display of some miniatures in a window; attached was a card informing the passers-by that the artist was to be found at certain hours, accompanied with a polite invitation to the public in general to walk up to his studio and examine the "collection" on hand, to which there was "free admission."

Our hero accepted the invitation forthwith, and made his way up stairs, and opening a door, found himself in the presence of the painter; he made an awkward bow, which was responded to by a courteous salutation from the other.

"I say, mi-ter," thus Dan opened the conversation, "did you paint all them picters in the winder down thar?"

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Easel.

"Wall," he continued, "they're darned nice looking, and you air an almighty smart chap, I swow. How long does it take a feller to do 'em up slick, eh?"

"It depends upon the style and the size."

"Now look here, stranger, there's a gal what loves me, an' I love her, and we bot'n on us love t'other; I'm a going to marry her, I am; what'll you have for paint in' her picter?"

"If you wish a low priced article, I can accommodate you at twenty-five dollars; but should you desire a more finished one, in my best style, I increase my price to ——"

"O darn your fifty," the Kentuckian interrupted; "I say, mister, you may begin it right away."

"Very well sir, when will the lady be ready for her first sitting?" inquired Mr. Easel.

"Her what?" ejaculated Dan.

"Her first sitting," rejoined the artist; "when shall I first have the pleasure of seeing her?"

"Seeing her!" our hero repeated, "seeing her! Why stranger, she's way out west—she won't be here at all."

"And how am I to make a likeness, never having seen her, or known any thing of her?" asked the bewildered painter.

"Didn't you tell me, stranger, that you painted them picters down thar, and if you painted them, you kin paint her; she's an all-fired purty gal as ever I see or you see, or any body else see; jist paint her as purty as you kin do."

"But my dear sir, are you not aware that there are different styles of beauty? Here are two pictures" continued Mr. Easel, "of different persons, though both are considered beauties; the one a blonde, the other a brunette; you perceive there is a remarkable distinction between them."

Daniel stared at them, and, after a moment exclaimed—

"Wall, I'll jist look round your shop, an' see if I can't scare up somethin' that's like her, anyhow."

And in accordance with this original idea he ran his eye over every one of the paintings with which the studio was adorned, but without seeing any thing which could compare with his Dulcinea. At last he turned towards Mr. Easel with a sorrowful glance, and was about to speak when he espied a pair of plaster casts, and vaulting over towards the mantel-piece, on which they rested, exclaimed—

"By golly thar she is now! 'ceptin' she's all white."

The cast was an Apollo!

Mr. Easel looked at him in perfect amazement, revolving in his mind whether his visitor was a fool, a madman, or one playing off a practical joke. He remembered, too, that it was not the first of April. While he was thus undecided, Mr. Long began again.

"Now, Mr. Painter, here's ten dollars to begin with; do you pai nt her like that ere stater, only make her look somethin' like flesh and blood, and dress her up slick. If I didn't know she war alive this moment, I'd swow that is her ghost."

"But sir," responded, the Painter, looking at the note and finding it genuine, "that is a cast of the celebrated Appollo, and——"

"Never mind," struck in Dan, "whether it's Polly or Nancy; I say its like my gal, and jest you git to work and have the pictur done agin I go home."

The painter then inquired her complexion, color of hair, eyes, &c., and promised to exert himself to the utmost of his power. Dan left; the artist was in a genuine quandary: but he resolved to try at all events, and succeeded in making a very good looking picture. Our Kentucky friend came in every day to see how his gal's face was "gittin' on" and to correct mistakes.

At last the miniature was completed, paid for and Dan set off, homeward bound, and in a few days arrived safe and sound. Alas for the inconstancy of the female sex! Mr Long found that a Mr. Short had supplanted him in the affentions of his lady-love; and made her Mrs. Short.

"Cheated—humbugged!" screamed Dan; "fifty dollars for your paintin' that ain't worth fifty coppers to me now! Oh! California is all that's left to me!"—And he took passage that very night.—*American Courier.*

HOW TO TREAT CURIOSITY.—Talleyrand had a confidential servant excessively devoted to his interests, but withal superlatively inquisitive.—Having one day intrusted him with a letter, the prince watched his faithful valet from the window of his apartment, and with some surprise observed him reading the letter. On the next day a similar commission was confided to the servant, and to the second letter was added a postscript couched in the following terms: "You may send a verbal answer by the bearer—he is perfectly acquainted with the whole affair, having taken the precaution to read this previous to its delivery." Such a postscript must have been more effective than the severest reproaches.

A LESSON TO THE YOUNG.

"If you had been a good boy, and done as I wanted, you could be a great help to us now," are the concluding words of a letter, dated at St. Clairsville, Ohio, and taken from the pocket of a man named Cassiday, at St. Louis. This man is under arrest for the unprovoked and brutal murder of another named Hofferman, in the orgies of a drinking frolic, and under such circumstances as to mark the murderer for a just object of the extremest penalty o the law.

"*If you had been a good boy*" says the letter. It was from the father or mother of the unhappy criminal. It was written, not in an elegant hand, nor upon gilt-edged, perfumed paper, or in classed language. Hard reality struggled with homely, honest affections, expressing sorrow rather than reproach. If those parental counsels had been heeded,—If this young man had been good to those who gave him life—been content with his home—abstained from the allurement of strong drink, and the vortex of crime to which it leads—how much better and happier now.

He could now be "*a great help*" to his parents, repaying the debt of filial gratitude by smoothing their declining steps to the tomb. He might be a respectable member of society, fulfilling all its obligations with honor and advantage. He might be the partaker of home, happiness and fireside delight in the centre of a beloved family circle. *But what is he now!*

An inmate of a jail! A drunkard and a ruffian! Blood is upon his hands and upon his soul! The criminal box, the arraignment, trial and condemnation for murder are before him, and the place of ignominious execution looms up awfully in the back ground! What self-reproaches —what torments to which the gallows and the gripe of the hangman are merciful—will not wring his conscience through the intervening time. If he could now go back of all these terrible consequences of ill-doing, and back of the cause as well as the effect,—if he could be again a boy at home—would he not be a "good boy" and pursue the path of filial duty and of manly honor? How fatal an error it was to have slighted the counsels of those parents at home—how certainly degradation and misery and ruin have followed in his train.

It was INFINITE WISDOM, indeed, which commanded from amid the thunder of Mt. Sinai, to "Honor thy father and thy mother that the days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."—*Enquirer.*

THE EMPTY CRADLE.

"The mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flower that she most did love,
She knew she'd find them all again.
In the fields of light above."

The death of a little child is to the mother's heart like dew on a plant from which a bud has perished. The plant lifts up his head in freshened greenness to the morning light; so the mother's soul gathers from the dark sorrow through which she has passed, a fresh brightening of her heavenly hopes.

As she bends over the empty cradle, and in fancy brings her sweet infant before her, a ray of divine light is on the cherub face. It is her son still, but with the seal of immortality on his fair brow. She feels that heaven was the only atmosphere where her precious flower could unfold without spot or blemish, and she would not recall the lost. But the anniversary of its departure seems to bring her spiritual presence near her. She indulges in that tender grief which soothes, like an opiate in pain, all the hard passages and cares of life. The world to her is no longer with human love and hope—in the future, so glorious with heavenly love and joy. She has treasures of happiness which the worldly, unchastened heart never conceived. The bright, fresh flowers with which she has decorated her room, the apartment where her infant died, are emblems of the far brighter hopes now dawning on her day-dream. She thinks of the glory and beauty of the New Jerusalem, where the little foot will never find a thorn among the flowers to render a shoe necessary. Nor will a pillow be wanting for the dear head reposing on the breast of the kind Saviour. And she knows her infant is there, in that world of eternal bliss. She has marked one passage in that Book—to her emphatically the Word of Life—now lying closed on the toilette table, which she daily reads, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

SENATOR HOUSTON AND HIS WIFE.—The case of Senator Houston affords a striking example of the vast influence which a good wife may exercise over any man, "as is a man." Houston was, apparently, a very unpromising subject for the experiment. He quarrelled with and ran away from his first wife, lived with the Indians, and was the "victim of his own slavish appetites." He was then called the notorious "*Sam* Houston." But we have noticed, for some years, that he has been spoken of more respectfully The secret of it is, as we were informed some months ago, by one who knew him well, that he had married a lovely and excellent woman, and she had reformed him, or induced him to reform himself. We see that the matter has now got into the papers. At a large party lately given at Washington by Speaker Winthrop, Houston took this occasion to give his reasons for declining to attend the various places of amusement to which he was invited.

"I make it a point," said the honorable Senator, "never to visit a place where my lady, if she were with me, would be unwilling to go. I know it would give her pain, as a christian, to attend such places and I will not go myself where I could not take my wife."

A member of Congress present alluded to his own wife, and added that there was a mutual understanding between him and her that they should each follow the bent of their own inclinations in such matter.

"That may do for you," responded Mr. Houston, "but with me it is different from what it is with many men.—My wife has been the making of me. She took me when I was the victim of slavish appetites—she has redeemed and regenerated me—and I will not do that in her absence which I know would give her pain if she were present."

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—In giving an account of the loss of the steamboat Milwaukie, lately sunk by the ice on Illinois river, a few miles below Naples, the following touching incident connected with the sinking of this boat is thus related:

When Captain Brickman saw that she was going down rapidly, and that there was no way of preventing the disaster, his first endeavor was to save his son, a youth of some seven years old—but on searching the cabin he could not be found. There was a moment of agony which only a parent can feel, when, after repeated calls and no answer, the father was compelled to save his own life by plunging into the icy stream, with the only hope of swimming to the shore; this he did as did also five others; but ere he had gained an hundred yards he turned and gave one last call, as he supposed, to his child—the boy heard the cry—being with several other persons on an immense cake of ice, floating down the stream, and answered his parent's call. "Farewell, my son," exclaimed the father. "Good-bye, father," screamed the child, and both were certain that they had parted forever; but it was not so to be. They *did* meet again in a few hours afterward, on shore safe and sound; with what feelings may be better imagined than described. It is almost a miracle that all, both them who took the water, and those who trusted to the ice, should have escaped death.

CASE OF ELIZABETH GAUNT.

From Macaley's History of England.

Among the persons concerned in the Rye-House plot was a man named James Burton. By his own confession, he had been present when the designs of assassination was discussed by his accomplices. When the conspiracy was detected, a reward was offered for his apprehension. He was saved from death by an ancient matron of the Anabaptist persuasion, named Elizabeth Gaunt. This woman, with the peculiar manners and phraseology which then distinguished her sect, had a large charity. Her life was passed in relieving the unhappy of all religious denominations, and she was well know as a constant visitor of the jails. Her political and theological opinions, as well as her compassionate disposition, led her to do everything in her power for Burton. She procured a boat which took him to Gravesend, where he got on board of a ship bound for Amsterdam. At the moment of parting she put into his hands a sum of money which, for her means, was very large. Burton, after living some time in exile returned to England with Monmouth, fought at Sedgemoor, fled to London, took in the House of John Fornly, a barber in Whitechapal.—Fernley was very poor. He was besieged by creditors. He knew that a reward of a hundred pounds had been offered by the government for the apprehension of Burton. But the honest man was incapable of betraying one who, in extreme, peril had come beneath the shadow of his roof. Unhappily it was soon noised abroad that the anger of James was more strongly excited against those who harbored rebels than against the rebels themselves. He had publicly declared that of all forms of treason, the hiding of traitors from his vengance was the most unpardonable. Burton knew this. He delivered himself up to the government; and he gave information against Fernley and Elizabeth Gaunt. They were brought to trial. The villain whose life they had preserved had the heart and forehead to appear as the principal witness against them. They were convicted. Fernley was sentenced to the gallows, and Elizabeth Gaunt to the stake.

Even after all the horrors of the year, many thought it impossible that such judgements should be carried in to execution. But the king was without pity. Fernley was hanged, Elizabeth Gaunt was burnt alive at Tyburn on the same day on which Cornish suffered death at Cheapside. She left a paper written, indeed, in no graceful style, yet such as was read by many thousands with compassion and horror. "My fault," she said, "was one which a prince might well have forgiven. I did but relieve a poor family, and lo! I must die for it." She complained of the insolence of the judge, of the ferocity of the jailor, and of the tyranny of him, the great one, all to whose pleasure she and so many other victims had been sacrificed. In as far as they had injured her, she forgave them; but in that they were implacable enemies of that good cause which would yet revive and flourish, she left them to the judgement of the King of kings. To the last she preserved a tranquil courage, which reminded the spectators of the heroic deaths of which they had read in Fox. William Penn, for whom exhibitions which humane men generally avoid seemed to have had a strong attraction, hastened from Cheapside, where he had seen Cornich hanged, to Tyburn in order to see Elizabeth Gaunt burned. He afterwards related that when she calmly disposed the straw about her in such a manner as to shorten her sufferings, all the bystanders burst into tears. It was much noticed that while the foulest judicial murder which had disgraced even those times was perpetrating, a tempest burst forth, such as had not been known since that hurricane which had raged round the death-bed of Oliver. The oppressed Puritans reckoned up, not without a gloomy satisfaction, the houses that had been blown down, and the ships which had been cast away, and derived some consolation from thinking heaven was bearing awful testimony against the iniquity which afflicted the earth.—Since that day no woman has suffered death in England for any political offence.

THE MORMONITES.

In a paragraph respecting these remarkable enthusiasts, some days ago, the belief was expressed that their domestic polity was some form of Communism. The intimation was found in a British paper, which announced a large emigration of those people. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* gives a different account, and says of the Mormonites:

From an extensive acquaintance, formed by residence of some months in their neighborhood, in Illinois, and from frequent visits to Nauvoo, we infer that there is nothing like a communism of property or interest among them. Each family lives separate, and each individual labors, and buys and sells, and gets gain, according to his own pleasure or necessities. In this respect, we believe, there is no difference between them and the citizens generally of civilized countries. Their bond of union is wholly that of implicit faith in Joe Smith as a Prophet, and in the divinity of the Golden Bible, or book of Mormon, and the various vagaries and pretended revelations consequent upon their high wrought religious enthusiasm. This religious enthusiasm is indeed remarkable. It carried them triumphantly through the most appaling hardships—cold, hunger, nakedness, sickness, persecution, loss of friends, and every earthly calamity—to their present quiet resting place in the Rocky Mountains, which, like the Canaan of old, is to them, with their simple and industrious habits, a "land flowing with milk and honey. Their exodous from the Mississippi to the Colorado, should its history ever be written, will be looked upon as one of the most remarkable in any age, and it is not at all improbable, from the rapidity of their increase, both in this country and in England, that they will in a few years, overrun the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, between the Columbia river and the Colorado, where we hope the government will protect them in their rights—for, however absurd may be their religious belief, they have the same right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as the rest of the inhabitants of our wide-spread country.

BRAVE GIRL.—While on the Colorado, I was told by "mine host" of an incident illustrative of the heroism of Texan females, which occurred near this place not many years ago. A party of one hundred Indians had killed two men working in a field, and put a third to flight. In these circumstances, a young woman, scarcely sixteen years of age, undertook to protect her family. Putting on the captains uniform, with a cocked hat, she courageously walked out of her house and beckoned to the Indians to come on, at the same time making signs to those within the house (only some women and children, and one old man) to suppress their ardor and keep still! The Indians supposing that the brave captain's company were within, eager to charge, thought it best to withdraw from so dangerous a post, and they accordingly fled! Certainly the Texan Congress should have granted her a Captain's commission and pay for it.—*Rev. Daniel Baker.*

GOLDEN THOUGHTS.—I never yet found pride in a noble nature, nor humility in an unworth mind. Of all trees, I observe that God has chosen the vine—a low plant that creeps upon the helpful wall; of all beasts, the soft and patient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and guileless dove. When God appeared to Moses, it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the spreading palm, but a brush, an humble, slender, abject bush as if He would by these selections check the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing produceth love like humility; nothing hate, like pride.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

That the idea of annexation to the United States is coming to be a pervading sentiment in Canada, without regard to the political division that exists in the provinces, there can be no doubt. This sentiment, though originating with, and for a time confined to, the inhabitants of French origin, appears to have made great progress among those of English stock—and to have survived even the excitement among that class, growing out of what is denominated the "rebel relief bill."

The Toronto Examiner of the 14th inst. has a long and able article on this subject. It treats the flurry on the subject of the indemnity bill as a mere temporary ebullition of overheated passion, which must pass off with the occasion that produced it.—But the older and more considerate feeling on the subject of annexation, it regards as one that is not likely to subside, but as destined to gather force and to lead to important results. We quote a portion of its remarks on this point:

"Not in this spirit, however, is the question of annexation approached. It is the earnest topic of the social circle. It is a thing of which men speak as of a family arrangement to one another. With a great many it begins to be considered the question. Men think soberly upon it, and speculate upon its advantages, which they weigh against the disadvantages. The last year has witnessed a complete revolution in the sentiments of at least one political party. The question is every where mooted by the tories. One of their presses, as would be seen by the extracts we published last week, has given partial expression to the growing sentiment in favor of annexation. There was no mouthing, no beating about the bush; but plain speaking."

We now give another statement from an organ of that party, which unreservedly admits the "annexation leanings" cherished by them, and which they do not attempt to dissemble or keep secret. It is from the Montreal correspondent of the Toronto Patriot:—

"The only *on dit* of the day worthy of credit—you must not give any to those mentioned in the newspapers—refers to the "under current" leaning of the Anglo Saxons here towards an annexation with their brethren of the United States, unjustly and untruly attributed to them by Lord Durham in his time, but true as the gospel now."

The Patriot, whose correspondent is here quoted, is one of the most high-toned of the tory presses of the province. The Examiner proceeds:—

"We have endeavored to ascertain the causes that have led to so sudden and apparently complete a revolution in the sentiments of the party who used previously to speak so disparagingly of the American people and their institutions. The result of our inquiries has been to convince us beyond a doubt that the idea of annexing Canada to the United States has been embraced by this party after fully examining its own position, if not that of the country."

The Examiner concludes a review of the considerations which operate to produce this state of things, as follows:—

"Such is a resume of the principal arguments in favor of annexation, now so much in vogue in the social circles of one of the two political parties.—These arguments are regarded by many persons, who, though not of this political party, have no innate prejudices against American institutions, as quite visionary. Some of these apply other, and wholly different arguments in favor of the same measure. The public mind, as excited by this question, appears to be in that state of indecision when a very slight circumstance turns the scale and decides the most momentous questions. Many, looking at our position, geographical and political, assure themselves that destiny has in fact rendered inevitable a consummation which the speeches of orators, the arguments of writers, or even the volition of the public mind, cannot prevent or long delay. For our part, we pretend not to the gift of prophesy, and can only a vait the fulfilment of our political destiny, without dogmatically predicting to what goal it will lead."

CANADA AND ANNEXATION.

The party for annexation in Canada appears to be increasing, if an opinion can be formed from the tone of the press. To show its progress, we make the following selections from the latest papers:

"The United States, far from extinguishing in our hearts the sacred fire of *nationalite*, would puff it into a blaze; for they know all that, in confiding the safety of the St. Lawrence to the French of Canada, it would be as well guarded as the New Orleans by the French of Louisiana. The enemy might get in, but he never could get out."—*Le Avenir (French)*

As the annexation of Canada to the United States has been long talked of by many persons, not only as a possible but aprobable event in our future history, and especialy as recent events have cause l it to be alluded to even in our Legislature, we think it may be well, without giving any opinion respecting it, to place the most obvious probable results of such a measure before the public, as topics for reflection. We would, however, premise, that event the annexation could be effected by the joint consent of Canada, Great Britain and the United States, there are still some consequences connected with it which we would strongly deprecate.—*Montreal Witness.*

The train of events for the consumation of commercial and political annexation is now so palpable that whatever ignorance certain parties may affect respecting it, none can be really blind to the impending issue.—*Toronto Colonist*

REBELLION LOSSES.—Let petitions be got up from every part of the Province, and forthwith transmitted to the foot of the throne, praying her majesty to disallow the enactment. Should her majesty sustain her provincial advisers, it would be time enough to consider what shall be our next step.—*Montreal Herald.*

W. Lyon Mackeinzie, Esq., arrived in this city, by the stage from Montreal.—Mr. M. has been heartily welcomed by a large circle of his old friends.—*Toronto Examiner.*

FURTHER BY THE CANADA—WARLIKE NEWS.

The proceedings of the French have ceased to be of any interest—they have been chiefly occupied in pushing the electrocal laws.

It is supposed to be the intention of Government, should any of the State prisoners be sentenced to transportation, to send them to the Marquesas Islands. The trial commenced on the 7th inst., when the court was constituted; and such was the interest excited, that reporters from the U. States attended to take notes.

The celebrated Vidocq is one of the witnesses, as also Lamertine, Arago, Marras and about 200 others.

It is asserted that the French Government has resolved to withdraw the troops from the Island of Otaheite.

The marriage of Gen. Cavaignac with Mad. Baudin widow of the former receiver General and banker of that name, is talked of in the fashionable circles of Paris. Mad. Baudin possesses a private fortune, which is estimated at three million francs.

The continential news will be read with more than ordinary interest, and is, in fact of the highest importance. Perhaps the most striking feature is the march of the Imperial Guard of Russia, from St. Petersburg. These men, numbering 52,000 strong have not quitted the Capital since 1831.—They have proceeded through Wilna to the frontier and will no doubt take such a position as to be able to keep in check the disaffected Poles on the Prussian frontier, support the Imperialists in the Hungarian struggle, and assume such an attitude as shall plainly indicate the intention of the Czar to control, as much as possible any disposition to revive the scenes which so unhapily occurred during the last year. A Rusian note has appeared in which the Czar declares his resolution of adhering firmly to the treaty of 1813 and any attempt to infringe upon them he shall deem a *causibelli*. The entrance of 10,000 Russians into Austrian Transylvania, only evidences the disposition of the Czar, who assurdly will not consent to any change in the territorial districts of Italy, unless ta the entire consent of Austria. The armistice of Malmo will cease after the 26th of March, and the King of Prussia declares that he will no longer be bound by it.

The Danes are ready to resume hostilities, and are concentrating large forces at Kolding. It is very doubtful however whither the billigerents will again come to blows. We cannot doubt but that the Danish right to the Duchies will be maintained inviolate.

Rusia has refused toadmitt the Schleswig Holstein vessels into her ports unless under the Danish flag.

The King of Prussia opened the Chambers on the 26th ultimo. The Royal speech possesses no particular feature.

The Austrian war in Hungary has proceeded with variable success in the South of Hungary.—The German population, finding the insurgents carrying distruction in every quarter, called on the Russians who now occupy Cronstadt and Hermanstadt. Several serious battles have taken place, one in the neighborhood of Ollau, lasting two days, with considerable slaughter, and the Imperialist seemed at have had the advantage. Reports have been circulated that in one engagement Bem had both his legs shot off, but the last reports is that he had left Transylvania for hungary; as the insurgent troops amount to 140,000 men, split up into many divisions, it is difficult to ascertain the actual progress of the war, the termination of which seems still to be very remote. Whilst Austria is pushing on the war in Hungary, she is not unmindful of Itilian affairs.—She has marched a body of troops into Ferrara, and seized upon the city, and levied a fine upon the citizens of 200,000 scudi, which she handed over to the Pope.

The revolutions of Tuscany is complete. The Republic has been proclaimed at Leohorn, Florence, and a Central Italian Republic has been formed in union with the Romans. The Grand Duke has protested against this revolution, and has entreated all the powers, of Europe to refuse to recognize the new authority, which he declares to be a violation of the constitution agreeed to by all parties last year, committed by a factious minority.

The Prince of Canino has been elected Vice President of the Republic of Rome.

The Pope, after halting between abdication and soliciting French intervention, has now, it is said, made an appeal to Austria, and it is confidently stated that Spain is about to send division of 10,000 men to aid in restoring his Holiness.

The latest intelligence from Italy states that the Roman Ministry had communicated to the Assembly that a joint intervention of Austria, Spain, and Naples, is announced. France had not decided what part to take.

Piedmont was resolved to interfere in Tuscany to hinder civil war and oppose the Austrian intervention. It seems probable that Naples, on the south, and Austra on the side of the Pope, will overcome the Papal States: but still the question of constitutional government at Rome and Florence can scarcely be setteled at the point of the bayonet.

The relations of Sardinia and Austra had further difficulties to the general confusion, which prevails from the foot of the Alps to the Mediterranean.

From Turin all is in a distracted state, whilst Genoa seems ripe for sume republican movement., and altogether the elements of disorder were scarcely ever more rife in Italy than at this moment.

Latest intelligence from Vienna is to the 4th inst. All at the capitol agree in thinking that many such victories as the Austrians won at Oilau, would ere long bring the Magyars to the gates of Vienna.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE AGAINST. THE WORLD.

A late Liverpool paper, says the Washington Union, in an article upon British and American commerce, has the following remarks. The writer attempts to show that the recent change in the English navigation laws has been detrimental to the British interest in that quarter, but that it has been highly favorable to American shipping and American manufactures. We copy this statement to show the course of relation to American and British manufactures in India, where it would seem, from this authority, that our fabrics have nearly a fair chance as compared with their British rivals, and thus supercede them in the market.

"One of the earliest measures of Lord Dalhousie, the present Governor-general of India, was, in wild anticipation of the repeal of the navigation laws *here*, to sweep away all the counterparts of those laws *there*. This has, of course, conduced to the benefit of American shipping. It seems to "the powers that be," not enough that a special act of Parliament, for reasons WE could never discover, empowered the shipping of the United States to supercede our own shipping in our own English ports, and to carry cargoes of British manufactures to British India on the self-same terms as British shipping.

"The authorities of India have hastened the adoption of a navigation policy which peculiarly plays the game of the American shipping. English vessels cannot carry one sixpence worth of freight coastwise from port to port in America, yet American vessels can now carry freight coastwise from port to port in our Indian empire! This with facilities for carrying cotton to China, and the favorable terms on which they can import American manufactured cotton in India, are already yielding their natural and bitter fruits.

"In an unfortunate conjunction with this relaxation of the navigation laws—a relaxation which already crowds our Indian ports with a remarkable increase of American vessels—there was the inconsidered assimilation, as nearly as possible, between British and American cotton goods. The import duty, into India, on British, was raised from three to five per cent, and was simultaneously lowerered on American fabrics from twenty to ten per cent.

"It needs no seer to predict the fatal consequences. Only the other day, the Peel organ talks glibly of the American manufacturers grinding up their strength to enter on the race of competition with our own manufacturers, in our own markets of the East. With all difference, we assert that the political prophet is 'too late' in the field. His predictions had already become history. On high mercantile authority, intimately connected with the East, we learn that in certain descriptions of cotton goods the Americans have already beaten our manufacturers all hollow. We allude especially to the heavier kind, called "domestic" and "drills." It is well known that in tropical climates, cottons are the chief clothing. We hasten to inform the free-trading cotton spinners of this country, that they are superseded in these staple articles, and that it is a great fact that American cotton manufactures are already clothing our own Indian army.

NEW MEXICO.

Gen. Lane, in a letter from Santa Fe to the Indiana Sentinel, speaks of the country as follows:—For grazing purposes, the country is the finest in the world, or at least that I have seen. Any number of cattle, sheep and goats, can be reared, and at less expense that in any section of our country. Corn, wheat, oats, fruits and vegetables, generally, can be grown in great abundance, it being only necessary to ditch in as many acres as may be proper or convenient. Break up the ground and plant or sow, and a plentiful harvest is certain to be realized.—Within sixteen miles of this place I met with a Frenchman, who presented me with half a bushel of fine Irish potatoes, large and well flavored.—This crop was his first experiment, and it has proved entirely successful; the yield has been abundant. Wheat succeeds better here than in the States.

Two things only are wanting to develope the value of this beautiful and interesting portion of our country; for it is the most healthy region in the world. You will seldom hear of any one being sick in these extensive plains, and as there is no local cause of disease, the country must alway continue to be healthy: these done, the people will do the balance. The first is the establishment of a line of settlements from the Council Grove, to be under the care of the Government for the first year or two, at a distance or not more than a hundred miles apart, to extend to the settlements of New Mexico. With such an arrangement, permanent improvements would soon be made, and an abundance of everything necessary for subsistence would soon be produced.—Then the traveler could find a resting place and good fare, and accommodations would soon be plenty and cheap; and, farthermore, with such an arrangement, the whole road would soon be settled. The next is the establishment of a Territorial Government.—From the enactment of good laws, and their faithful administration, security and protection would be a necessary consequence. The country around and adjacent to Santa Fe, is mountainous, and the valleys are adapted to cultivation. The mountains, however, are covered with a tolerable growth of timber, and the creeks of the intervening ravines afford abundance of good water.

☞ A correspondent in the Harrisburgh *Keystone* suggests a novel way for the payment of the State debt. He proposes that the State send a regiment to California, properly equipped and provided, who shall dig the required amount in gold dust.—We would suggest that our Governer send his regiment of Aids—Andy Mclain, Captain,

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1849.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE!

We gave last week but a brief telegraphic synopsis of the important news from Europe brought by the Canada. We give this week, without going too much into irrevalent details, all we have room for. The reader will at once see that affairs in Europe are drawing to a crisis—that the too antagonistic principles, republicanism and monarchy, are about coming into armed collision, in which one or the other must triumph, and the people be either proclaimed free, or become more abject slaves than ever. We confess we fear the result—we fear that the iron despotism of Russia, combined with other continental despots, will prove too much for the republican spirit which is abroad. The battle, however, is not always to the strong, and while we doubt, we hope. This hope too, is strengthened by the fact that the foreign journalists are more embarrassed than ever not only in speculating upon the future, but even in presenting an intelligent view of passing events. In regard to these events, we adopt the birds-eye view of them of the Boston *Post*. That paper says the news that stands out the most prominent is that from India. Here the British have received, in plain words, a defeat. The British commander, a brave, but choleric old veteran, rushed upon the bayonets of the Sikhs with a rashness that meets with the universal condemnation of the British of all parties. Lord Gough did not intend to fight on the day he did. He moved towards his enemy, took a mound that had been occupied by them, and about one o'clock a few shot fell near him. He felt insulted, and said, this Irish blood could stand it no longer," and in spite of the remonstrances of some of his officers, without a reconnoitre, he ordered an assault. Some regiments behaved well and were half cut down—one of 800 lost 460—others fought and ran away. A casualty list of about an hundred officers and of some twenty-five hundred men is already reported. The intelligence is received in England with dismay. It is not disguised that affairs in India look dark. The prompt appointment of Sir Charles Napier, the hero of the Scinde, is hailed with great satisfaction. The reduction of the army, orders for which had been issued, had been stopped. The press contain notices of the gallant regiments ordered to India, how many French colors they have taken, how many Indian battles they have fought. Sir Charles will carry no small army with him. Thus annexation goes on in India! The brave Sikhs are contending for country, for independence, for liberty, and they have proved the toughest natives that British veterans ever met. It remains to be seen whether they will allow themselves to be conqured. Though Lord Gough is made the scapegoat in this affair, yet British pride has been most terribly galled, and the British nation are not a little alarmed for India. It is a long lane that has no turn, and it may be that the ravagers of India are now to receive a partial retribution.

The next thing of importance is the entrance of the Russians into Transylvania. This is one of the Austrian provinces, and is infected with a spirit of independence. To quell the rebellion, Austria has asked assistance of Russia, and it is in compliance with this request that the Russians have violated the territory of Turkey, gone through Moldavia and Wallachia, and are now in Transylvania Turkey has protested against this; so has the British ambassador; but the autocrat still keeps on his way. He has his eye on Constantinople, and this is the path to it.

Italy is now, also, the theatre or great events. Rome has cast out the pope—Tuscany has cast off its grad duke, and both have declared a republic, and the liberal party are endeavoring to unite Italy into one nation. The pope has asked aid of other powers to restore him to his possessions; so has the grand duke, and there are not wanting indications that even France is disposed to grant the request of the pope! And Austria, fresh from the complete annimation [illegible] which was guaranteed its independence by the treaty of 1815—now asks that this treaty shall be kept as it regards Italy! So Austria, Spain and Naples have united to put down republicanism in Italy. The republic, it is said, has 24,000 troops and stands ready to repel the invaders. The next news from this country will be of intense interest. The latest rumors were that fighting had commenced between the Austrian troops and the Italian republicans. Lord Palmerston made in the British parliament the significant declaration that the famous treaty of Vienna, on which Austria relies, "contained no guaranteo for any thing." This was undoubtedly well illustrated by Austria and Russia in the absorption of Cracow.

In England politics are getting warm. Government is persisting in its measure of altering the navigation laws. The debate in the house of commons on the bill was prolonged until midnight of the 9th of March, but it is not reported. The ministry, it is predicted, would prevail. The journals are flooded with matter in relation to this subject, and "America" is often mentioned. John Bull has no faith in his capacity to compete with Jonathan in an unrestricted carrying trade. Mr Disraeli on the 8th made his motion to relieve the agricultural distress—the conservative members having in caucus resolved to support him. His object is to relieve agriculture by taking off some portion of the taxes put upon it, but he recommends his friends not to press the repeal of the malt tax at present.

Lord Russell's official promulgation of a sixpenny rate to be put on every union in Ireland for the benefit of a few of the counties, was received with tremendous indignation in Ireland, but this has been pushed through by the triumphant majority of 73. The measure is violently denounced also in England. Ireland under English rule is indeed a wretched country. The London Herald, March 8th, says:—

"Her provision trade has been destroyed—her butter trade has been destroyed—her paper trade has been destroyed—her distilleries have been destroyed—her linen trade has been destroyed—her woollen trade was long ago destroyed; and now the last remnant of hope is cut away from her by the predominancy of the Manchester spirit in British legislation."

France continues tranquil. Louis Napoleon is growing in popularity, and is said to be indefatigable in business, and to develop uncommon decision of character.—The red republicans are letting off their steam in banquets; the ministry are looking sharp into the proceedings of these festivals and prosecuting the journals for sedition.

THE ALBANY ARGUS.—The reading columns of the Albany Argus appear in a new and tasteful typographical dress, from the foundry of Mr. C. Van Benthuysen. The proprietors announce that other improvements will soon be made, in the various departments of the paper.—As a political and miscellaneous journal the Argus stands second to no other in the Union, and its many friends will learn with pleasure that its subscription list was never larger nor its business more successful than it is at present.

☞ Hon Jesse Miller, late Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gov. Shunk, has become one of the Editors of the Harrisburgh *Keystone*. He has the talent to give the whigs "Jesse" and we have no doubt he will. By the by, his address is to long too insure it, as it ought to receive, a general perusal. Newspaper articles should not be longer than Gen. Taylor's inaugural—they are oftener read, and consequently more effectual.

EXPLAINED.—A democrat in Washington inquired of a whig what he was to understand by Gen. Taylor's promises to follow the examplo of the earlier Presidents? The whig replied, with a knowing wink: He means a *second* term—a *second* term—don't you understand that?"

☞ The editor of the *Pennsylvanian* saw a young gentleman, a few days since, in one of the fashionable hotels, reclining upon a sofa, smoking a "mild Havanna," with a tailor's bill four feet long in his pocket!

BAD WOMAN.—Mr. James Smither, residing near Indianapolis, Indiana, died from poison a few days ago, and his wife has been arrested on charge of administering it to him.

A MAGNANIMOUS "SMITH."

Decidedly the richest piece of humbugery we have seen lately—and that is saying a good deal when that article commands such a premium at the capitol—is the correspondence, published by authority, between Mr. Truman Smith and Gen. Taylor, commonly called "old Zack," President of the United States, wherein the said Gen. Tarlor offers the said Smith a seat in his cabinet as Secretary of the Home Department, but which the said Smith before named magnanimously and patriotically declines. We have seen a few Smiths in our day, and heard of a great many more, but this Truman is, take him all in all, the greatest *wag* in that numerous family. So sober, and yet so laughable a joke has never before been perpetrated upon the poor patient public. The moon hoax was'nt a circumstance!—Father Millers "last day," had if surprised that old chap himself by proving the veritable "last day," instead of an imaginary one, would not have been so laughable, although it might have been more serious, as this paraded offer to confer the dignity of a cabinet office upon an ineligible gentleman, and the said ineligible gentleman's reply, in which he profoundly thanks the President for it, just as though it was in earnest, or if not in earnest, not an insult. This correspondence, we say, is the richest joke of the season, and is published just in the nick of time—not far from the *first of April*. It commences with a letter on the part of Gen. Taylor, placing the Home Department at the disposal of Mr. Smith. This is all well enough, if—and here is the point of the joke on the part of the funny General—the said member of the family of Smith had not been debared from holding the said office by the constitution itself. Gen. Tayler must have known this, too, for he had previously tendered the same department to Hon. John Davis, who could not accept or hold it for the same reason—hence the joke is more excrutiating. It is whispered around Washington, and has found its way into the public journals, that upon arriving in that city General Taylor slighted the gentleman from Connecticut—failed to send for him to counsel with him, or indeed, to give any evidence that he was aware of the existence of any such person. Mr. Smith became very much enraged, and hesitated not to express his dissatisfaction openly with the manner in which the Cabinet had been selected, and the influences under which it was plain to all the General rested. In the House and out of the House Mr. Smith spoke his mind freely, until all the Washington world was cognizant of the bitterness of his dissatisfaction. News of this fact reached Gen. Taylor, and doubtless caused him to write this letter tendering an appointment, which both (himself in making the offer and Mr. Smith in inditing the reply) knew could not be accepted. Now, was there any thing ever half so funny as this ruse on the part of the conquerer of Santa Ana, to put to flight and silence the battery if this General of the family of Smith! It is only equalled by the *returned* joke of Smith himself. He writes back to the President and profoundly thanks him for the tender of an office he was constitutionally ineligible to. He did'nt get mad and tell the General to go to—grass—not he—he tells him he duly appreciates his kindness—that he, Gen. Taylor, is decidedly a great man, and that it would offord him, Smith, the tallest kind of pleasure to serve under him as a cabinet officer, but for fear the people would say his former support of the General was not through patriotic motives he, Smith, respectfully *declines an office he could'nt hold*! O, imaculate Mr. Smith! O, funny, quizzical, joking Smith, to cap the jokes of jokes by perpetrating a taller joke still by publishing this "important correspondence" to the world, and thus setting that same world upon a broad grin! You have out Millered Joe Miller, and shall be duly remembered.

THROWING OFF THE MASK.—Gen. Taylor is President—he is firmly seated in the chair occupied by the "earlier" occupants of the White House. He has now no more favors to ask of those whigs who voted for him believing in his pledges not to exercise his influence against, or use the veto to prevent California and New Mexico from becoming free States—he, and his prime minister, John M. Clayton, have used the humbug cry of no Presidential [illegible] until they have attained the goal of their ambition; and now when, deception is no longer necessary, when falsehood will no longer cover up their designs, when the question must be met, and California and New Mexico either become free or slave states, they are gradually removing the mask and exhibiting the political swindle through which they have attained power. Giddings, of Ohio, has proclaimed upon the stump that Gen. Taylor, previous to the inauguration, used his personal influence with the whig members of Congress to defeat the California bill with the proviso attached. And Giddings is not the only witness of this fact. He tried his powers of persuasion, says the Hartford *Times*, upon Mr. Thurston, a democrat from Rhode Island, supposing him to be a whig. Add to this the recent declaration "by authority," of the National *Intelligencer*, the recognized organ of the administration, that "*should the free soil party*"—meaning all those who are opposed to the extension of slavery and in favor of prohibiting the introduction of that institution into the new territories—"*hereafter be detected in any act looking to prolonged agitation on this subject*"—meaning a determination to insist upon the incorporation of the proviso to any act organizing territorial governments for New Mexico and California—"THE PRESIDENT WILL FROWN UPON THEM." That is, he won't give them any of the "loaves and fishes," in the pursuit of which they even swallowed him, unpalitable and stained as he was with gore from the fields of a "God abhored," "unjust, unholy war." Gen. Taylor knows the whig party well—better than they know him—and he understands their appetite for office to a charm. He knows for office they would foreswear all their former opinions, and abandon every measure they have heretofore advocated—hence he will starve them into a decent respect for the "peculiar institutions" of the south—he "*will frown upon them!*" Ho, ye office-seekers—you, who six months ago, looked upon an office-holder as a kind of moral nuisance—you who are down on your knees praying for a few crusts from the public crib—take notice that Gen. Taylor "*frowns upon*" all who are opposed to the extension of slavery over the territories of New Mexico and California!

The policy of the Administration in relation to removals is this: No man will be removed except for *cause*, or, in other words, upon satisfactory proof that the incumbent actively opposed the election of General Taylor. All such will certainly be dismissed, unless their commissions should expire within two or three months. We know not any whose peculiarities of conduct and character entitle them to rank so properly in this *fated* category as our distinguished Democratic friend, the present Collector of Customs at Erie. He is too much of a Democrat to desire a renewal of his official tenure under a Whig administration! Is he not?—*Gazette*.

We have some faint recollection of being told by this same *Gazette*, previous to the election, that should Gen. Taylor be elected he would have no enemies to punish—that he would introduce a new era of good feeling, and proscribe proscription—that he would not remove his opponents because they exercised the rights of freemen and opposed him, but that he would imitate the earlier presidents in such matters. It now appears, however, that the *Gazette* was *then* engaged in the dignified employment of propagating *falsehood*—that Gen Taylor *has* friends to reward and *enemies* to punish, and that "upon satisfactory proof" that an office-holder "actively opposed the election of Gen. Taylor" he "will certainly be dismissed." We suppose this wont be revenge—oh, no! Nor proscription, not a bit of it! It will only be removals for—"satisfactory cause." It wont be carrying out that whig denounced doctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils." Oh, no! But enough of this—the bare-faced effrontory of such a position on the part of the Gazette, when compared with what it said last fall, is apparent to all—we need not compare them, though perhaps we may do so hereafter.

In reply to the latter part of the above extract, we are authorised to say that the Collector of this port does *not* "desire a renewal of his official tenure under a whig administration." He is, in truth, too much of a democrat to ask it. If the present "no proscriptive" Administration sees fit to let him remain until his commisson shall expire, *as Mr. Polk allowed his predecessor*, it is all he can expect. If not, he is ready for the axe now, or at any time hereafter. He asks no favors and shrinks from no responsibilities. What he did in the canvass last fall, he would do again.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

Improbable as such an event would have been considered six months since to a superficial observer, it is none the less true that the annexation of the Canadies to the Union is a result *now* among the probabilities. Canadian presses and Canadian politicians discuss it, and speak favorably of it. Canadian Royalists and Canadian Republicans are looking to it as the ultimate result of the progressive spirit of the age; and while the one is exulting that the event is being hastened by the oppression of the mother government, the other is schooling his mind to think more favorable of a government and a people whose enterprise he cannot but admire, and the benefits, of which like the dows of Heaven, he cannot but acknowledge are felt by *all*. That such an event will soon take place we cannot for a moment doubt. We have breakfasted on Texas—dined upon New Mexico, and California, and will in a short time be ready, the Canadians being willing, to make a tolerable hearty supper upon them. Some, we have no doubt, will think this visionary speculation, and, as they did in the case of Texas, denounce and oppose it; but events in Canada are hastening to a crisis which will make it not only necessary on their part, but absolutely imperative on ours to annex them.

We are led to these remarks by the tone of the Canadian journals, both liberal and tory, and in another column have made some extracts from them on the subject. The conservatives, who have heretofore cherished the most bitter prejudices against this country, are now leading off in and earnest advocacy of annexation. The Toronto *Patriot*, a strong conservative or tory paper, from which we have copied heretofore, gives utterance to the following:

"Alas! Britannia has ceased to care for her offspring! She has ruined the West Indies by a most flagrant breach of faith. She bade them emancipate their slaves—she promised, in recompence, to protect them against competition. Unwillingly they consented. She broke her word, and gave a perference to their rivals, the slaveholders. It was an accursed deed, and bitterly will she repent it.

Canada suffers in like manner with the West Indies. Thousands have been induced to come here, under a direct and oft-repented pledge of assistance and support. That support is suddenly withdrawn. The lumberer is ruined—the farmer disheartened. English manufactures—the most selfish of mankined—having over supplied their own market, are covetous of engrossing the markets of the world! They advocate free trade—because they hope to profit by it—heedless of the curses drawn down upon England from myriads of ruined foreign artificers, whom she would fain undersell.

In England, evil councils are in the ascendant—Canada is left to depend upon herself—Canada loyalists have to contend as they may with republicanism and disaffection,—unaided by the mother country—nay, chilled by her indifference. What marvel then, that those upon whom the grievance presses most sorely—those who are a second time threatened with the toryism of 1837—should cast about for aid against the impending infliction—should look southwards to men of kindred blood, who, however differing on questions of public policy—are at least English—English in name, in language, in history, in feeling—aye, even more so than it will own.

What hope for the British of Lower Canada, who find that we of the Upper Province, instead of aiding them against the foreigner—are only, by our representatives in parliament,—aiding to rivet tighter and firmer the shackles that we once so nearly forced upon them?

There are other quarters from whence this word "annexation" has been heard. In newspapers—at public meetings—in the street—the same sound is echoed day by day in Canada West, and the social meeting has been invaded by the unusual topic."

A ZACHARITE CAVE IN!!!—OLD WHITY FOUNDERED!!!!

For particulars of the great Zacharite defeat in old Connecticut, the land of wooden nutmegs, and tight skinned whigs, see telegraphic head. Berevity is the soul of wit—the Zacharites had been defeated, horse, (old whity) foot and dragoons. The "no party" humbug has exploded and knocked its inventor over! Enough said!

ON DIT.—It is said by one of our exchanges that the only serious objection to the appointment to a foreign mission of Gov. Moorehead, of North Carolina, (who it will be recollected, was president of the Philadelphia convention,) is, that he *did not pay the postage* on the letter to Old Zack, advising him of his nomination!

THE NEW COINAGE.—The double eagles, or twenty dollar pieces, and the gold dollars, or units, are to resemble the other gold Coinage, except that on the reverse of the dollar the eagle is to be omited. They are made a legal tender, and like penalties are annexed to counterfeiting these and other United States coins.

☞ President Jackson took the oath to "preserve, protect and defend the constitution" as he understood it.—*Journal*.

President Taylor seems to have taken it without much of any understanding.—*Boston Post*.

☞ Mr. Godey has not sent us his "Book" for April, although his subscribers and one of our cotemporaries have received that number. Will he see to this. We can't afford to be April-fooled out of that number, no how.

☞ See advertisement in an abjoining column for the sale of three splendid buggies.

For the Observer.

A NEW STYLE OF COOKING STOVES.—The Mechanics of the Presque Isle Foundry in this city have invented and just brought to completion a new Cooking Stove which they name the "*Key Stone Stove*."

Having tried one of these new stoves I take pleasure in recommending them to persons wishing to obtain the *very best article*, as possessing more of convenience and perfection than any other Stove I know of. The laudable efforts of the proprietors to improve an article of almost unsversal necessity I doubt not will be rewarded by an extensive sale of a Stove so superior.

WILSON KING.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Irving Literary Institute, held on Saturday evening, March 31st 1849, the President announced the death of Messrs. P. A. R. BRACE and JAMES SPIRES, formerly members of the Institute. On motion it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the association—The President appointed D. J. M'CANN, LUCIAS RUST, and G. C. BENNET said committee, who reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this association has received with deep sensibility, the announcement of the death of P. A. R. BRACE, and JAMES SPIRES, two of its earliest members, who by their kindness of heart, integrity of character, high mental endowments and literary attainments, had endeared themselves to all of us and excited hopes for them in life which this bereavement blasts and destroys.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relations of the deceased, who have by this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence been deprived of a beloved companion and an affectionate and dutiful son.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for the memory of our deceased friends, the officers and members of the institute will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of 30 days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased by the Secretary, and that they be published in the Erie papers.

Signed by the Committee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A Conferance of Universalists will be held at the Randolph Meeting House, Crawford county on the 4th Wednesday and Thursday (25th and 26th inst.,) A general attendance is invited.

THE BENEFIT OF BEING ALITED.—A Malta correspondent of the London Times tells the following story of the Pope:—"When in his youth and in the Guarcia Noble at Rome, he fell deeply in love with a beautiful English girl. She refused his suit, although handsome young and noble—on account of the difference of religion. He took the matter so much to heart that he retired to a convent, became an ecclesiastic, and eventually he was elected Pope.

TO DRIVE AWAY RATS.—Mr. Charles Pierce, of Milton, says the Boston *Cultivator*, pounded up potash and strewed it around their holes, and rubbed some on the sides of the boards and under parts where they came through. The next night he heard squealing among them, which he supposed was from the caustic nature of the potash that got among their hair or on their bare feet. They disappeared, and he has not been troubled with them since that time which was nearly a year ago.

News of the Week.

By Telegraph to the Observer and the Buffalo and Pittsburgh papers.

NORFOLK, Va., March 31.

The schooner Harriet, of Norfolk, has been wrecked near that place, all hands supposed to have perished.—Also, schooner Palestine of Philadelphia, 12 miles south of Cape Henry—total loss.

WASHINGTON, April 2

Alexander Ramsay, elected member of Congress from Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Minesota in place of Ponnington declined.

Rev. Robert Allen of Ky., to be Post Office agent in California, vice W. B. Voorhies.

Gen. Wilson of Missouri, Navy agent for San Francisco.

Capt. Payne of Texas, Millitary Store Keeper at Galveston.

Wm. Soires to be Charge de Affairs to Guatemala, vice Elijah Hise of Kentucky.

NEW YORK, April 2—3 P. M.

Despatches from New Orleans, Friday, March 30th says: "The steamer Globe has arrived from Brazos, bringing later dates from the Rio Grande. Col. Webb's California expedition has been disbanded and 6 of their number have been swept off by the cholera, 4 of whom were from New York. The Globe brought 18 of the company to New Orleans. The cholera is increasing in New Orleans. Business generally is brisk, and the alarming flood is again subsiding.

The Herald has 43 days later advices from San Francisco, brought by Mr. Sneppercrop, Danish Consul at the Sandwich Islands. He left San Blas on the 1st of March, and reached Vera Cruz on the 16th—traveled a distance of 990 miles in 16 days, being robbed on route. He left Vera Cruz on the steamer Great Western, on the 19th and Mobile on the 24th. He met in Mexico about 1000 Americans.

He left San Francisco on the 30th January for San Blas. Touched at Santa Barbara and San Jose. While at San Blas, many diggers started for the mines to recommence operations. Sales of goods increasing.—Gold $14 59 per ounce, but raising, as there has been an arrival of specie from San Blas and Valparaiso.—About 700 arrived at San Francisco from Valparaiso, and 400 from the Sandwich Islands. House room very scarce many diggers occupy their tents. The fare round the bay from San Francisco to Panama was $200.—Flour was held at $10 per single bbl. Pork dull at $30. Salt beef very dull at $14. Large amounts of goods daily arriving. Four cargoes from China. No arrivals from the United States.

The storeship Lexington, sailed from San Francisco for the United States on the 25th January, $409,000 on board. The largest lump that has been seen weighs 14 oz. A piece with the dust weighing 69 ounces has been sold for 30 ounces, it containing about that much of pure gold.

None of the Oregon gold has been seen in California. The British ship of war Calypso was at Mazatlan to leave for England with over $2,000,000 specie.

Gold at Mazatlan was $15 per ounce.

NEW YORK, April 2—7 P. M.

A letter from Wilksbarre, Pa. stating that the family of the Hon. B. A. Bidlack, charge de affairs at Bogota, New Grenada, were greatly distressed at the news of his death on the 6th of January, which they received by the New York papers on Monday last, but the same day they received a letter from Mr. B. himself, dated January 12th, in which he speaks of his health as being excellent.

The Louisville Journal of the 28th says, the reports which were received yesterday, leave little doubt that the cholera will soon make its appearance there.

The Yorktown which passed up yesterday, had nine deaths on her passage up, and the Alabatross five or six. The disease has made its appearance in nearly every town of the lower Mississippi. At St. Louis it is very prevalent, and at Quincy, Ill., five cases occurred on the 19th, which proved fatal. A case occurred at Frankfort.

The Philadelphia North American has a letter to a very respectable mercantile house in that city dated San Francisco, January 25th, which says. "There is at present a reaction of business, owing to the severity of the season, which has been thus far, considered unusual, and I must say it has been in all conscience bad enough. There has been no working in the mines, no transportation and goods lay quiet in store. Since the 1st December, some twenty-three vessels have arrived with assorted cargoes, from Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, Paytor, Sandras, Mazatlan and the Sandwich Islands. The majority of them have come from Valparaiso. Some 5000 persons from all parts of the globe, have arrived during the past month.

Provisions, which for a time were surprisingly high, and scarce, are now a drug—every vessel has brought more or less, and the market stands just reverse."

A letter forwarded by the British Consul here, says, we see daily—every day—the poorest of the poor running around with their bags of gold as if it was so much dirt, and during the time I was there, about 19 days, I made about $700.

Can buy dust for cash at prices ranging according to circumstances—at rates varying from $9 to $14 per ounce The extravagant prices of board, rent, &c. he fully confirms. It is estimated that about $3,000,000 have been dug up. There are a few speculators here buying gold at $14 per ounce, which is the most they will give.

By arrival from Valparaiso we learn there are some 16 vessels on the way with goods.

T. O. Lamkin, Esq. our former Consul here has been buying land at Brussia, and has contracted to build 100 houses to be erected at that place. Brussia city is situated about 30 miles from this place, on the Sacramento, and is one of our late enterprises.

This day I have been offered a salary of $5000 to take charge of a mercantile establishment at this place—refused it.

Gen. Lane is now here, having arrived yesterday in the San Pedro. Our country is full of strangers from all

ted. Norwich has only given 200 majority. The results mostly of New Haven and Hartford counties are as follows:

Majorities for Governor:

	Democrat.	Whig.	Free soil.
New Hartford,	980	1387	98
Hampden,	187	105	18
North Haven,	127	100	
Derby,		166 maj.	
Guilford,		135 "	
Oxford,	42 maj.		
Cheshire,	156	150	14
Wallingford,	212	127	16
Brantford,	166	104	
Hartford,		41 maj.	

Hampden gives one democratic representative, North Haven 1, Oxford 1, *Wallingford* 2, Brantford 1, Rocky Hill 1, Farmington 2, Bristol 1, E. Hartford 2, Manchester 1, South Windsor 1, Durham 2, Waterbury 1 and 1 *free soil.* No choice in Woodbridge, Naugatuck, Cheshire, East Haven and Guilford.

HARRISBURGH, April 2—10 P. M.

The House of Representatives passed a resolution, 52 to 25 to amend the constitution and give the people the election of Judges—to be approved by the next Legislature, and then submitted to the people.

The "Alta California," a newspaper published in San Francisco has been received.

It says a Convention of Delegates was appointed to be held on the 5th of March at San Jose for the purpose of drafting and preparing a draft of government for California to be submitted to the people.

The delegates from San Jose were to be instructed to oppose Slavery in the Territory in every shape and form.

At Portland yesterday, the schooner Pearl was cut down by a field of ice and the Captain and four men supposed drowned.

At Boston yesterday, a locomotive on the Eastern Railroad exploded killing a fireman.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Newport, Rhode Island on Friday evening. It was of sufficient violence to throw down nearly a rod of stone fence.

NEW HAVEN, April 3—12 o'clock.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—In New Haven county, embracing 4th and 5th Senatorial districts, Whig candidates elected and in the 6th the Democratic candidate.

The House stands 11 Whigs, 7 Democrats, 1 Free Soiler. Five towns to hear from.

J. B. Babcock's majority 200 in Orange, Oxford, South Berry, Cheshire, Prospect, Walcott, Middlebury and Naugatuck.

All the towns in Hartford county but 7 give Trumbull 4,514, Seymour 4,489, Niles 355.

The result yet doubtful.

HARTFORD, April 3—3 P. M.

Chapman, Rockwell and Babcock are defeated. No choice of Governor by the People. The Whigs will probably have the Legislature. They have the majority now.

The Tribune says: Returns have been received to show the Whigs have sustained a serious loss. Chapman, Rockwell and Babcock, Whig candidates for Congress in the 1st 2d 3d are defeated. There is probably no choice of Governonr by the people. The Whigs will probably have both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate they have a majority already.

NEW YORK, April 3—3 P. M.

Returns from Connecticut election were received up to 2½ o'clock this morning.

" NEW YORK, April 3—7 P. M.

A despatch from Washington says:—Mr. George Evans of Maine has had an interview with the President but has not yet accepted the Commissionership of Mexican Claims and it is doubted whether he will.

The Democratic City Convention which met at Tammany Hall, nominated Francis B. Cutting as the democratic candidate for the Mayoralty.

A despatch from Cincinnati yesterday says: At the election of City Officers held to-day, Henry S. Spencer was re-elected Mayor and Mr. Rudlin, whig candidate for Marshall, was also elected.

The New Orleans papers of the 30th contain the particulars of the explosion of the new steamboat Defiance below New Orleans, while on her first trip, with three ships in tow. Mr. McFarlan 1st engineer and three hands killed—others injured.

NEW YORK, April 5—7 P. M.

Rhode Island Election—With the exception of Newshore we have full returns from every town. H. B. Anthony, Whig Governor, 2,052 ahead of Sackett, Democrat. Geo. B. King, whig, elected in the Eastern Districts, and B. B. Johnson, Democrat, doubtless elected, in Western District probably no choice. The Whigs have one majority in both Houses.

A letter from Washington to the Evening Post, says Gen. Cass has written a letter to senator Foote, in which he denies that he ever received or charged pay or mileage for any regular session of Congress—that he received nothing for any services but for those rendered. A certificate of the truth of this statement from Ashbury Dickens, Secretary of the Senate is expected to appear in the Union of this week. Gen. Cass says that though his political course is nearly run, he does not wish to forfeit the good opinion of his friends, hence his letter.

Thomas A. Walker, indicted for the murder of his wife, in Lexington Avenue, in the latter end of February, was arraigned to-day, and plead guilty.

By the arrival at New Orleans, March 27, Gen. Worth left San Antonio, on the 20th, nothing particular occurring. The emigrants at San Antonio, for California, had gone on, not deeming it necessary to wait the protection of the Government troops. Gen Worth's expedition to Texas will start about the 20th April. Several parties of the California bound citizens were met by Gen. Worth during his journey from San Antonio to Lavica at Pudanala called Lavica. There have been cases of cholera and some deaths. Capt. Rogers of the schoner Ocean Wave died at Indianola, and Mr. Hensley, of the firm of Hensley & Tozier, died at Fort Lavica.

MARKET.—Flour—for western the market continues depressed, sales still lower figures for the provinces.—There is some demand for eastern and city trade.—Sales 3000 or 4000 bbls at 4,75a4,94; Michigan, $4,94 a 5,06½ for favorite brands.

Grain—Wheat moderate business doing, market heavy in favor of buyers Genesee is wanted at 120, but holders ask 122. Sales white at 112½, Genesee 122½. and good Ohio, to go up the river at 102a103. Corn, moderate demand, prices lower; sales 38,000 bushels, 32 for old western mixed, 52a52½ for mixed and white Southern, 53 for yellow do., 51a52 for New Orleans, 57 for round Southern yellow.

Market for pork is unsettled, holders ask 10,35½10,50 for mess and 8,44 for prime.

☞ "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY."—The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine HERBAL medicine—composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss, (the latter imported expressly for the purpose,) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tarcbius rendering the whole compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

We do not wish to deceive the afflicted, or hold out any hopes of relief when none exist; but when so many hundreds pronounced by skilful physicians as most hopeless cases have been cured, who can blame us for using every word and accent of persuasion to advise the suffering invalid to lay aside prejudice, and partake of a remedy seldom known to fail!

Be aware of counterfeits and base imitations See advertisement.

MARRIED.

On the 6th ult., by the Rev. Joseph H. Presley, Mr. ELISHA STONE, of Millcreek, to Miss EMILINE CALDWELL. of North East.

On the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Presley, Mr. ISAAC HESS, of Milcreek, to Miss ANNIE WILCOX, of Waterford.

On the 21st ult., by E. Nason. Esq., Mr. JOSEPH WILCOX, to Miss FULLER, both of Elkcreek.

On the 1st inst., by the same, IRA W. SIMPSON, of Erie, to Miss ELIZA BOGART, of Elkcreek.

DIED,

On the 12th ult., in North East, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Laura Alexander, Mrs. EUGENE BELnap, consort of Jessy Belnap, a revolutionary soldier, aged 86 years.

At the residence of Marcus Spaulding, in this borough, on the 1st inst., Mr. JOSEPH M. KRATZ, aged about 60 years.

REMOVAL.

T. W. MOORE has removed his stock of Groceries, and Liquors to the stand lately occupied by Wm. F. Rindernesht, in the Poor people's Row, State Street, where he will be happy to see his old customers, and the public generally.

Erie, April 7, 1849. 47

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Having disposed of my furniture, and fixtures to another Artist, I shall

Positively Close

My affairs in Erie on Saturday, the 14th of this month (April,) All persons intending to have their likenesses taken by me must call previous to that date.

All indebted for pictures are requested to call and settle, and those having claims will please present them for payment.

ABEL FLETCHER.

Erie, April 7 1848. 47

BUGGYS FOR SALE.

THREE new Buggys finished in the latest and best style, are offered for sale on reasonable terms. Please call and examine them. PETER HUME.

State Street, near Liddle's Blacksmith shop

Erie, April 7, 1849. 3t47

New Spring Goods by Express.

WE have this morning by Express from New York, the Spring styles of Mouslin de Lains, Linen Ginghams, Ginghams Lawns, Scarlatin Ginghams, French, English and American Prints of the latest patterns; al o, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, black Italian do. French Kid Gloves, Hair Combs colored and black Sewing Silk, rich black Satin Vestings all of which will be sold cheap, at our old stand, Cheapside.

TIBBALS & DEWEY.

Erie, April 7. 1849, 47

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of the subscriber humbly sheweth, that your petitioner is well provided with house room and other accommodation for entertaining of strangers and travelers, he would therefore pray your honors to grant him a license to keep a public tavern at his old stand in the borough of North East, and he will pray &c

DAVID ALLISON.

We the undersigned citizens of the Borough of North East do certify that we are well acquainted with David Allison, the above petitioner, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, is well provided with house room and other accommodations for entertaining strangers and travelers, that such inn or tavern is necessary to entertain strangers and travelers.

R. S. Brawley,	E. H. Davidson,	William Griffith.
John Bond,	Lemuel Brown,	R. Hills.
Nathaniel Norris,	S. S. Hammond,	D. C Town.
John Greer,	William Jones	W. E Ward,
Benjamin Histed,	W. B. Reddington,	H. Whallon.

North East, April 7, 1849. 3t47

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of the subscriber humbly sheweth, that your petitioner is well provided with house room and other accommodations for entertaining strangers and travelers, he would therefore pray your honors to grant him a license to keep a public tavern at his old stand in the borough of North East, and he will pray, &c

R. S. BRAWLEY.

We the undersigned citizens of the Borough of North East do certify that we are well acquainted with R. S. Brawley the above petitioner, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, is well provided with house room and other accommodations for entertaining strangers and travelers, that such inn or tavern is necessary to entertain strangers and travelers.

David Allison,	Lemuel Brown,	William Griffeth,
F. H. Davisdon,	John Bond,	R. Hills.
H. H. Allison	Nathaniel Norris,	S. S. Hammond,
B. C. Town.	William Jones,	W. E. Ward,
Benjamin Histed.	W. B. Reddington,	H. Whallon.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I AM just opening at No. 1 Reed House a choice selection of Spring and Summer Goods for the Ladies, consisting of beautiful styles of Linen and Cotton Gingham, Lawns, M De Lanes, and Prints. Also shawls, White Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves Linen Edgings French Lawn Handkerchiefs, Black Linen Thread and other goods too numerous to mention. All of which I respectfully invite you to call an d examine,

March 31, J. D. CLARK.

Carpetings.

I HAVE just received a few pieces of All Wool, Cotton and Wool and Cotton Carpettings, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.

March, 31th J. D. CLARK,

First arrival of the Season.

A NEAT and beautiful Selection of Spring Dress Goods, direct from New York [per Express,] which will be offered at astonishly low Prices.

Call and Examine for yourselves at No. 2 Reed House.

H. B. HAVERSTICK.

March 31, 1849. 3t46

On Hand for Spring Trade.

WE have on hand a large and general assortment of WALL PAPER and Bordering, which was puchasing of the manufacturers expressly for the Spring trade, and which will be sold cheaper than ever.

March 31. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

EMPIRE STORES.,

H. CALDWELL has removed to his new Stores, State Street, three doors north of Brown's Hotel where he is now opening a very large stock of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.,* which were purchased last fall expressly for Spring trade.

N. B.—By the first boats from Buffalo I shall be receiving my Spring importations, which will equal any stock of Goods in price west of New York.

March 31, 1849. 46.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post office Erie, Pa., April 1st 1849. Persons calling for any of the follow ng letters will please say they are advertised. Two cents " the cost of advertising" is charged in addition to the regular Postage.

Abel J W or M F	Gough Richard	Peatz Manuel
Ayers James C	Gansmer John	Porter James
Arbuckle William	Graham Wm	Pollock Samuel
Brown James	Hamilton Jane	Peck Charles S
Brown James	Hause John	Porter & Co Messrs G W
Braddock Ransom	Harry Daniel	Pierce Elias
Brigs Charles	Hall Caroline E	Peck Zalmen For. H Farmer
Brown James	Hays Thos	Pomeroy Mrs Lydia
Brace Edmond	Hamilton Miss Margaret M	Potter Thomas
Brown Wm or Stephen	Henderson A R	Reid George
Bradshaw Wm George	Hess John	Redda Martin 2
Brock David	Haris Samuel 2	Richardson Robert
Brabish William	Hastings Mrs Arabelle	Rummel Jacob
Brown George S	L	Raymour Miss Adelia M
Buttery J	Hill Mrs Mary Ann	Ribet William
Bevine George H	Hanton Stephen	Randall S W
Burch and Delia	Holston Samuel	Reed Johnston
Barney Mrs Olive E	Horey Daniel	Reed Robert
Bills Elijah	Harris Miss Francis	Rice Mr
Baker Wm H	Hall H	Richards Capt Edw.
Banister Mr	Hartf Albert	Richardson G W
Bernard Henry	Hayder Keasler	Randall George A
Baker Mrs C E	Herrington Ruben	Rhodes Miss F E
Babtel Nicholas	Hunnin Mrs Sylvia Ann	Roberts Even
Barton I & L	Hyt Mr H	Robbins Wm N
Billy Charles	Hays Armanda J	Russell R N
Bacon Mrs A M	Hack nan John W	Rimptone George
Beaucit L C	Hill Nicholas R	Romsey Bronson C
Bagley M H	Hawkins Renaldo	Roe Henry
Baker Charles	Hawes Addison	Robinson Mrs Emiline
Beaver Mrs Elizabeth	Harmon Robert	Rodgers John L
Bowers Isaac	Haggerty James	Rockenstyre Charl D
Butts Daniel 2	Harvey Daniel	Robinson John
Bolinelle Joseph	Hobbs William	Smith John Messe
Boylan James B	Higason Robert	Scott John
Butts C C	Harrison William 2	Smith John W
Crane Wm A 2	Hurley John	Shepp Miss Susan
Crane Orvill	Huffurin David	Snyder Jacob 2
Crooks George	Hummer George	Shant Richard
Crosman H F 2	Holmes Ebenezer	Smith Jasper
Clinkenbroomer E	Hunter Dr C	Smith Charles
Crooks David	Hurst Miss Ellen	Scott Peter J
Clough Miss Parthia A	Jones & Constable	Scott Mrs Sarah Jane
Crandall Marcus H	Jackson Mrs James	Smiley Jno
Clark A M	Jackson A W	Shepherd J B
Cross Felix	Johnson Theodore	Shepard J B
Cook Thomas Henery	Jones Ezekiel	Smith Miss Julia Ann
Crane A W	Jones Patrick H 2	Slocum Richard
Charles George	Jackson Nathan	Spaulding Almon M
Caughlin Edward	Jackson James	Shaffer Mrs Nancey Ann
Cameron M	Jackson William 2	Shenk Michael
Campbell D P	Johnson Ira B	Swann John
Carter John 2	Jones David	Swift Mrs E P
Cathcart Mrs Caroline	Jackson Mrs Sarah	Shank Henry
Calvert Hugh	Jones John	Stober Catherine
Carpenter Keziah	Kelso Albert J	Steele James
Cass John	Kneeland E Y	Sillis Thomas
Cadey Mrs Miranda	Kelly Dennis	Stewart Elexander
Caldwell Wilson	Kent Miss Elizabeth	Sumon Isaac
Coats Mr	King Robert M	Sanford Wm
Caldwell James	Kelsoe Ebenezer	Savallier Moses
Cowgill Jos	Kendig Miss Susan	Suard Alfred
Corriston Henry	Leland W	Southard Allen
Culbertson Andrew	Landen A C	Sisson Judah
Cowgill J C	Lord James	Sowfrige E
Cunningham Edward	Lily Samuel	Taylor John Jr
Cooke Mrs Mary E	Lapham C	Taylor J C Jr
Burns J C Jr	Lewis Miss Jane E	Terry T M
Cole Erastus	Liddell John	Thomas Mrs Mary
Davis Capt D	Long Saml G	Thomas Archibald
Diffenbach Mrs	Lover Daniel	Taggart Christopher
Dewolf Hiram	Liddell Robert	Town C
Deedley John	Lord Henry	Town Frederick
Dierley John	Long John	Taylor Charles
Decamp George W	Lindsey J B	Taylor John
Diffenbach Henry	Love Daniel 2	Thompson V Nor V M
Dillon Jehue	Leach Jacob	Tubbs William R
De Roy J F	Lytle James	Vancuren C
Drighton Miss Harriet	Lavery Joseph	Vosburg Leander
Degran Luke	Lawrence Daniel	Vosburg Geo
Dixon Wm	McClann Thomas	Voree Solomon
Dennis Dea J C	McClann Thomas	Vandyne Henry
Diffenbach C F	McConnell Albin	White Mrs Lucy
Douds James 4	McFarland Mr	White Mrs Lucy
Dow L H	McBeth Newton	Wheeler Jedediah R
Downer Miss Polly	Maskrey Miss Hannah	Wright F H
Dunn Emmett	Marshall Joseph G	Whittier Asa
Dutton Edward	Mellin Charles 2	Wagner John W
Dodds Abner	Minegar Low	Wilson Robert M 2
Dillon T H 2	Miller George	Wade John B
Englehart C	Mattis Albert	Wagner Samuel
Foley Mary	Martin A	Wilkins Benjamin 2
Fassett A P	Mixsell Jr & Co. Mess	Webster John
Fross John 5	T & P	Water Jacob
Fiddler Samuel J	Miller Eli	Wilkins John M 2
Forster Frederick	Marres John	Willis William
Forster Martin	Marsley Nicholas	Wagner John
Folsom N	Matthews John	Webster Miss Joan B 2
Folsom N	Monnb, Nicholas	Warner Augustus
Fuller Joseph 2	Mooney Miss Martha	Watson George
Fletcher G W	Mooney Miss Martha	Watson George
Fletcher Abel	Mulford Miller D.	Wilkson Thomas
Fenarty John	Morse Lyman	Winchester James
Foster Alburn	Myers Henry	Webster Mansel 2
Fairbairn John	Mooney James	Webber Kimble
Furgison James	Morse Henry B	Wilcox Robert
Fisk Mrs Hannah	Merchael John	Wilcox Miss Elizabeth
Ford Theodore	Mohr John	Warren John M
Fitzgerald Michael	Morris Richard M	Wartle James
Foskett Parker	Moodie Mrs Jane	Williams Wash
Frey George	Noble J M	Welker Miss Esther
Gillmore Minor C	Nipper Andrew	Ward Wm
Glen Walter	Nobles Adney	Wether Henry
Gourley Miss Elizabth	Nichols Rowland	Widdo John
Gifford John	Nesbit James	Wood B
Greanlief R	Owen David W.	Wood Bourdett
Garber John	Owen Edward	Woodard Miss Antoineita
Gudtner Frederic	Oswald George	Wormley S P
Grant Margaret	Orton William	Young Cornelius
Graham Thomas Ann	Ostrander G. W	Zook John R
Gross Napolion	O'Sullivan Daniel	
Green & Co	Portmess John	

GERMAN LETTERS.

Christoph Blosser	Henri Hoffman 2	Jacob Paff
Christian Brekle	Jacob Kercher	Johann Meurer
Bether D Bierbrei	John Kissel	Mr Sand
Philip Brandel	Johan G Schwab	Frederick Pieper
Heumerlin Blaise	Heinrich Shnclder	Heinrich Kang
Joseph A B Zimmerman	Joseph Fromnknecht	Elizabeth Lutz
Henry Berkman	F A Weber	Lawrence Leach
Jacob Bauer	Mr Platz Jaequer	John Segers
Henry Beckman	Claus Webel	F Focker
Philip Bmarins	George Witter	Bargata Billing
Rosian Glockner 2	Alois Wick	Jos Lutz
Jacob Erath	Frederick Meyer	Adam Frendal
Andreas Garbloman	Maria Oredter	Frederick L Scheid
Ph F Gunther	Ludwig Hartman	Christian Schulz
Joseph Greiner	George Heybeck	Sohn Soledor
Johann Getz	Philip Honecker	John Roligen
Georg Dreisigacker	Franz Kaufmann	John Schneider
George F Bruer	Ana Katharina Keinzle	Paul Schnell
Anton Kuferschmit 2	Friedolin Khunl	John Reisler
Jakob Kirsch	Michael Hinckleman	Margaret Seitel
Peter Kinkler	Jonatz Muller 2	George Saner
Georg Karlob	Sebastian Mehler	O Sparzer
Catharine Kunzler	B Nicolas	Jacob H Steinhamer
Martin Kleiser	Peter Foll	Adam Frendle

ROBERT COCHRAN, P. M.

MONEY WANTED.

THE School Directors of the Borough of Erie, being authorized by Act to Assembly to borrow money for the purpose of finishing the School Houses recently erected, are desirous of borrowing the sum of One Thousand Dollars, for a term of years, not less than five, at the option of the lenders. Not less than two hundred dollars will be received from an individual. The board is authorized to secure the same by Bonds and Mortgages, and also to assess a tax each year of two hundred dollars over and above the usual assessment, for the sole purpose of paying the interests on said loan and creating a sinking fund, for its liquidation. The interests will be paid annually or semi annually, as desired by the lender, and the balance of the two hundred extra assessment, after paying the interests, will be paid to the lenders, if desired, or invested, so as to secure the prompt payment of the loan, when due.

This presents a good opportunity to those having money of their own, or as trustees, guardians, &c. who are desirous of investing it in the most secure manner. The undersigned is authorized to contract for said loan. As this money is wanted immediately, those dispesed to take he loan will please offer as soon as possible.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES W. KELSO, President.

Erie, March 31.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of John A. Hants of the west Ward, Borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies in said Borough. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping an inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. J. A. HANTZ.

We, the subscribers of the west Ward, Borough of Erie in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that John A. Hantz the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

A. P. Durlin.	O. Miller,	William Beatty,
P. Warren,	George A. Elliot,	A. Hughes,
John Peffer,	Carson Graham,	Isaac Rosenzweig,
M. W. Keith,	J. Zimmerley,	J. W. Williams,
C. Colb,	Geo. W. Goodrich,	A. King.

March 31, 1849, 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie county.

THE Petition of Mayberry & M'Carter of the east Ward of the Borough of Erie in said county, respectfully represents, that they are well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the Reed House, in said Borough. They therefore pray the Honorable court to grant them a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and they as in duty bound will pray, &c.

MAYBERRY & M'CARTER.

We the subscribers, citizens of the east Ward of the Borough of Erie in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Mayberry & M'Carter the above applicants, are good repute for honesty and temperance, and are well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

M. Joy,	S. R. Dewey,	J. S. Carter,
Thos. G. Colt,	W. Tibbals,	S. B. Goodwin,
Wm. P. Lattimer,	W. W. Robbins,	D. H. M'Bride,
Wm. Ward,	Wm. L. Scott,	W. Truesdail,
P. Metcalf,	Murray Whallon.	

March 31, 1849. 3t46

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Erie.

THE petition of Daniel Knoblo respectfully showeth, that he has leased the new frame building lately erected by Smith Jackson, on the dock in the west Ward of the Borough of Erie for a term of years, which house is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and from its neighbourhood and situation, is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travelers. That he is well provided with stabling for horses and all conveniencies necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travelers; he therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an inn or public house of entertainment there, and your petitioner will pray, &c. DANIEL KNOBLO.

We the undersigned citizens of the West Ward of the Borough of Erie aforesaid, being personally acquainted with Daniel Knoblo, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed, do fairly certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers or travelers. That he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniencies for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers. We therefore, recommend him for a license agreeable to his petition.

A. Pollock,	Geo. W. Goodrich,	P. H. Oliver,
Alexander Hughes,	Carson Graham,	Wm. M. Gallagher,
J. H Williams,	J. Zimmerly,	Alfred King,
D. Zimmerman,	O. Miller,	A. P. Durlin,
Geo. A. Elliot		

March 31, 1849. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Benjamin F. Norris of Greene township, in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house on Norrishill, where he now owns in said township. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public Inn or Tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. BENJ. F. NORRIS.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Green township, in which the above Inn or Tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that Benj. F. Norris, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Chauncey Shattuck,	Amos Church,	Robert M'Tate,
Archibald Alexander,	J. L. Way,	John Cahoon,
John Barney,	James Johnston,	Jr. John Johnston,
James Jackson,	L. M Root,	Wm. Graham,

March, 24, 1849. 3t45

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of Wareham Taggart, of Wesleyville, County of Erie, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house he now occupies. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public Inn or Tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c. WAREHAM TAGGART.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Harborcreek township, in which the above Inn or Tavern, prayed to be licensed is kept, do certify, that Wareham Taggart, the above petit ouer, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travelers.

Christian Hull,	D. E. Flower,	Wm. Sattsman,
George W. Tupper,	J. Bennett,	W. H. Middaugh,
Almond Fuller,	J. C. Teasdale,	F. L. Fitch,
H. V. Sessions,	M. F. Worden,	John J Dumars,

March 21, 1849. 3t45

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE petition of the subscriber humbly showeth that your petitioner is well provived with house room and other accommodations for entertaining strangers and travelers, he would therefore pray your honors to grant him license to keep a public Tavern at his old stand, two miles west of the borough of North East, and he will pray, &c. THOMAS BARNHART.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the township of North East, do certify that we are well acquainted with Thomas Barnhart, the above petitioner, that he is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, is well provided with house and other accommodations for entertaining strangers and travelers, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to entertain strangers and travelers.

Booth Caldwell,	Dewitt C. Colson,	
M. Greer,	Wm. Mellin,	
Thos. Mellin,	David Harthon,	
W. P. Baird,	John T. Davidson,	
Benj. Cunard,	John Boyd,	
Robert Johnston.	W. M. Custard,	
Ebenezer F. Gifford,	R. T. Davis.	

March 21, 1849. 3t45

Woolverian Ploughs.

THE newly invented Plough, which took the premium at the last County Agricultural Fair, furnished with gauge wheels, is now ready for sale by the subscribers. The opinion of the farmers who have used this Plough is that it excells all others ever introduced here for turning sward. We have also a good supply of the Pittsburgh, Wiard and Ducher Ploughs on hand, all wooded in superior style and for sale cheap.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Erie, March 21, 1849. 45

Money Wanted.

WE earnestly request ALL persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, to call and pay their respective amounts. We have given credid so long and indiscriminately that our resources are becoming exhausted; and we find that if we continue in business at all, it must be by collecting our dues. We hope, therefore, that THIS statement of affairs will be sufficient, and prevent the necessity of resorting to other and more unpleasant means. CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, March, 24, 1849. 45.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Polly has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is therefore to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I will pay, no debts of her contracting after this date.

E. G. L. BURDICK.

March 31, 1846. 3t46*

Selling off at Cost.

THE undersigned offer their entire Stock of Books, Stationary, and Paper Hangings at Cost. W. E. HEWSON & CO.

Erie, March 31, 1849. 46.

HISTORY OF TEN YEARS. 1830—1840, or France under Louis Phillippe. By Louis Blanc.

The Prose Writers of Germany. By Frederic H. Hedge. Illustrated with Portraits. For sale by W. E. HEWSON & CO.

24 BOXES Candy, a little above cost for sale by [Dec 2.] RINDERNECHT.

Notice.

I HAVE sold my stock of Goods to J. D. Clark, with whom my books will remain a short time for collection. All persons interested who prefer arranging their accounts with Mr. Clark, to having them placed in a Magistrate's hands will please call on him soon. P. METCALF.

Erie, March 17, 1849.

J. D. CLARK, having purchased from P. Metcalf his stock of Gooods, respectfully solicits patronage from his former customers and friends, and the public generally, on the assurance that the most liberal inducements will be offered both in the stock and prices at No. 1, Reed house.

Erie, March 17, 1849.

Spring Goods.

RECEIVED by *Express* and opened this day, a few choice spring styles of French, English and American Ginghams, (oil colors) also a choice lot of Cashmere and De Lane Shalls, all colors; Ladies Scarfs, Cravats, Laces, Linen and Bleached Goods Whale Bones, together with many other kinds of Goods not usually found at this season of the year, may be had at

C. B. WRIGHT'S

Erie, March, 24, 1849.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—A good stock of Battings, Yarns, Sheetings, Shirtings and Tickings, at WRIGHT'S

Erie, March, 24, 1849. 45

White Fish and Trout.

A FEW whole and half Barrels, in fine order, warranted A No. 1, cheap for Cash at the store of C. B. WRIGHT.

Erie, March 24, 1849.

100,000 SHINGLES, warranted first quality, sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, March 24, 1849. 45

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Catharine Ward, late of Girard township, Deceased, having been granted the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EDWIN HALL, } Adm'rs.
MELVIN M. KELSO, }

Girard, March 17, 1849. 6t44

New Books by Express.

MACAULEY'S History of England, Boston Edition, Macauley's Essays and Reviews, Fremont's Oregon and California, to which is added a description of the physical Geography of California, with recent notices of the Gold Region, just published and for sale by W. E. HEWSON & CO.

Erie, March 17, 1849. No. 8, Reed House.

REMOVAL.

To my Customers and the Public generally.

I HAVE removed my stock of GROCERIES to the corner of Fifth and State streets, three doors north of my old stand, where I will be happy to wait upon all and sell them any thing I have in my line of business as cheap as elsewhere. I also return my thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope that by strict attension to my business to use it a continuance of patronage.

March 31. WM F. RINDERNACHT.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door East of W. H. Knowlton's Watch and Jewelry Shop, where he will be pleased to supply his customers with Hats, Caps, Muffs and Robes, &c., as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and examine for yourselves. E. S. HUNTER.

Erie Feb. 3, 1849.

1849. 1849.

Spring Fashions.

S. SMITH has just received the Spring and Summer fashions for HATS, to which he invites the attention of his old customers and the public generally.

Erie, March 10, 1849.

299 GALLONS Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine, by Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

PITTSBURGH STORE,

No. 2, FLEMING BLOCK. ERIE.

IN TIME FOR WINTER SUPPLY.—Alfred King has just opened, and will keep constantly for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, a well selected stock of Wet and Dry Groceries, consisting of every possible variety which he will be glad to dispose of to his friends and fellow-citizens on very reasonable terms.

Erie December 23, 1848. y32

TEAS.—30 chests superior Hyson, Black, Houchong and cheap Hong Teas, at KING'S.

WHITE FISH, Mackerel, Cod Fish, Herring and Sardines, at KING'S.

CONFECTIONARIES.—70 Boxes assorted Candies just received and for sale low at A. KING'S.

NAILS—115 Kegs, all sizes, for sale very low, by A. KING.

WINDOW GLASS.—80 half boxes, eight by ten and ten by twelve, just received at A. KING'S.

WHITE LEAD—30 kegs pure and cheap, at A. KING'S.

TOBACCO—8 Boxes extra Brand at KING'S. 22

FRUITS, Spices and Nuts, and a full and complete assortment of everything in the grocery line, for sale very low, by A. KING.

BARLEY.

THE subscriber continues to pay CASH for good clean Barley, delivered at his Ware-House, 5th Street Canal Basin.

Erie, Dec. 23, 1848. A. KING.

OIL.—Winter Strained Sperm, and Linseed Oil, at KING'S.

SUGARS.—New Orleans, loaf lump, pulverized and West India Sugars, by the hhd. bbl. or pound, for sale very low, at KING'S.

December 23, 1848.

MOLASSES.—Superior Sugar-house and New Orleans Molasses in any quantity at KING'S.

ONE HUNDRED Bushels of Oats, 60 Bushels of excellent pink eye Potatoes and other articles too numerous to mention, at Erie, Dec. 30, 1848. KING'S.

CANDLES.—Sperm, Stearine, Mould and Dipped Candles, at

Wanted.

WHEAT, Barley, Oats, Corn, Grass and Clover Seeds, Dried Apples, Peaches and White Beans, for which the highest market prices will be paid, by GEO. SELDON & SON.

Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

PLAID CLOAKING—a beautiful article for Lady's Cloaks, for sale at 121, Cheapside, by S. JACKSON.

Nov. 4. 25

6000 Principi, La Norma, Cuba, and Common cigars cheap as the cheapest, by the box or 1000 at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec 2.

SUGARS.—New Orleans, Porto Rico Havana, Loaf, Pulverised and Crushed sugars, for sale, wholesale or retail, by WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

Dec. 2.

9000 HAVANNA and Principi Cigars, choice brands, and a Simon Pure Importation, just received and for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

To Blacksmiths.

THE subscribers will pay in f on suitable for blacksmithing purposes, at the lowest cash price, for any quantity of scrap iron, delivered at our Warehouse, at the opening of navigation.

HAVERSTICK & CO.

Erie, Feb'y 1, 1849. 6m38

Cheap Publications.

THE Beautiful Cigar Girl, and its sequel, Herman de Rutner, or the mystery unveiled, by Ingraham. Guildford, or tried by his Peers, by J. A. Freeman

TO MY LITTLE BOY.

BY MRS. HENRIETTA COLEMAN.

I watched a rose, one lovely morn,
Parade herself a summer queen,
While by her side a bud, new-born,
Lay locked in leaves of softest green;
As that fresh bud to beauty blew,
That rose lost all its scent and hue:
Alas! I cried that this should be!
For I thought, dear boy, of thee and me.

I watched a parent bird that fed
Her fledgling many a vernal day,
Training his dainty wings to spread
And lightly flit from spray to spray;
Away—afar—I marked him soar,
Never to own fond guidance more.
Can care and love thus wasted be!—
Sadly I thought of thee and me.

I watched the moon rise sweetly bright,
With one fair star that lay below,
Each lovelier shone from mutual light,
As hearts united, gentley flow:
Though moon and star in heaven divide,
Time brings them over side by side,
Glorying I spoke, thus may it be!—
For I thought dear boy, of thee and me.

DODGING A MILITIA FINE.

BY THE YOUNG 'UN.

In days gone by, when the objectionable militia laws were in force in Massachusetts, the customary draft was made in a country town a few miles from Boston, and notice to "appear, armed and equipped, according to law," was left at the boarding house of a wag, who possessed very little material "music" in his soul. Determined that he would neither "train" nor pay a fine, and entertaining, withal, a very indifferent opinion of the utility of the system, he took no notice of the summons. Having been duly "warned," however, as he anticipated, at the expiration of a few weeks the sergant waited upon him with a bill of nine shillings for non-attendance at the musster.

"You're fined, sir—nine shillings—non-appearance."

"What is it?" asked the wag, pretending to misunderstand the collector.

"Fine for not training!" brawled the other.

"Shan't pay it, fellow!"

"It will be three dollars next time I call."

But the wag could not hear a word he said, and in the course of another month he received a peremptory summons to appear forthwith at a courtmarshall in the district, instituted for the purpose of trying delinquents, and collecting such fines as could be scared out of the non-performers of duty. Having fixed upon a final plan to dodge the issue, at the appointed hour he waited upon the court to show cause, if any he had, why he shouldn't willingly toted a musket and knapsack about the town for twelve mortal hours, and otherwise perform legal annual duties of a live "patriot."

He has ushered into the court-room immediately —which has held in an old country house—where he discovered some three or four persons seated, attired in flashsy regimentals, and whose awful "yaller epolets" alone were sufficient to command the attention and respect of the profoundest beholder. Though somewhat disconcerted at this rather unexpected exhibition of spurs and buttons, he put a bold face on the matter, and responding to the directions of the junior member of the august court head vanced to the table, and the chief functionary commenced the examination.

"Your name, sir?"

The offended placed his hand quickly to the side of his head, without uttering a word or moving a muscle in his face.

"What is your name?" repeated the questioner in a loud voice.

"A little louder," said the wag, without replying.

"*Name!*" shouted the Judge.

"Taunton, Bristol county."

"What business do you follow?"

"Main street," said the delinquent.

"Your *buisiness?*" yelled the officer.

"Right-hand-side as you go up."

"How long have you been there?"

"About two miles and a-half."

"How old are you fellow?" continued the Judge, nervously.

"Boss carpenter."

"What the devil's the matter with your ears!"

"Doctor Scarpie's oil, sometimes."

"What, sir?"

"Sometimes Cur'ein's ointment."

"Why don't you answer me?"

"Nearly five years."

"He's as deaf as an adder," remarked the Judge turning around to his subordinates earnestly.

"Clear the lubber out."

"You are not liable to perform military duty," said the secretary, with his mouth close to the wag's ear."

"*I know that,*" said the fellow coolly.

"His hearing improves," ventured the sergant.

"What do you suppose we sit here for?" asked the Judge, in a loud voice, at last.

"A dollar and-a-half a day," said the sergant.

"He may go, Mr. Sergant."

"You can go," said the under officer pointing to the door.

But our friend took no notice of the order.

"*You may go!*" yelled the Judge. "Good God! is it possible a man can be as deaf as all that?"

"I can't say," continued the delinquent, pretendiug not to understand yet; but I should think—

"Go—go" screamed the Judge; "there's nothing to pay. The Lord pity the general who had a regiment like you to command! Show him the door, major;" and our hero soon found himself at liberty.

He was never again summoned to train during his residence in Taunton.—*Flag of our Union.*

A SHREWD REPLY.—A young friend of ours was undergoing an examination for admission to the bar. Judge S——had pushed his questions pretty closely, but the candidate was never at fault.—Finally, the Judge pounced upon him as follows: "Suppose that a Boston importer should come to you with a case like this"—and here the Judge went on to state one of the most complicate questions that arise in regard to marine insurance. It was a poser. Our friend, intending to practice in the country, was not "posted up" on this topic. But he was a Yankee, and he never was at a loss for an answer. So soon as the Judge had summed up his case, and closed off with the inquiry, "What would you say?" our friend promptly replied, "I should tell him to sit down Sir, until I could look at my books."—"The best thing you could do—the very thing you ought to do," rejoined the Judge, "you are admmitted, Sir."

DEM'S EM.—A pious old negro, while saying grace at the table, not only used to ask a blessing on all that he had at his board, but would also petition to have some deficient dishes supplied. One day it was known that Cato was out of potatoes, and suspecting that he would pray for the same at dinner, a wag provided himself with a samall measure of vegetables, and stole under the window, near which stood the table of our colored Christian. Cato drew up a chair and commenced:

"O massa Lord! will dow in dy provident kindness condescend to press ebbery ting afore us; "an be preased to stow 'pon us, jus a few taters—an all be praise." (Here the potatoes were dashed upon the table, breaking plates and upsetting the mustard pot.) "Dem's 'em, massa Lord!" said Cato, "only 'jis luff 'emdown a little easier nex time!"

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.—We have conflicting accounts as to the republicanism of the French President, but of his popularity there seems to be little doubt. His magnificent *fetes* and servants in green livery appear to rouse no opposition among the mass, although it is easy to conceive that the austere democrats regard these vanities at once with sorrow and with anger. The *London Spectator* says—

"President Bonaparte is indulging Paris to its heart's content, with palace gaieties of Imperial pattern. His doors are guarded like Napoleon's, with gigantic porters in the true Napoleonic livery; he stands in an hereditary posture, with his hands behind his back; he is right royally affable, with a few words for everybody; he hugs Count Mole and fondles M. Thiers; in short, he is imperial and condescending, magnificent and popular."

We see it stated that the new French Assembly, if it has a majority of Bonapartists, will proclaim Louis Napoleon President for life. The Republicans, in prospect of such an issue, are looking to Cavaignac as their leader.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in anvance, 1,50

☞If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞All communications *must* be post paid.

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One square " "	10,00
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do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

T. W. MOORE,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c.; No 9, Foor People's Row, State street, Erie.

ALFRED KING,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

orwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.

Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel. Erie, Pa.

WILCOX & CO.,

DEALERS in Groceries of various kinds, Provisions, Fruits, Candies, Wines, Liquors, &c., opposite Eagle Hotel, next door to Williams' Exchange.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY at LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 141½ Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall stueet, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

J. B. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office in the County Building, up stairs, Erie.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

J. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,

DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

BENJAMIN GRANT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Commissioner of Deeds, Office in Tammany Hall, second story, six doors west of J. H. Williams' corner, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,

MANUFACTURER of Tin, Copper Sheet-iron ware, Air Tight stoves, Stove pipe, &c., corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants: dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WM. M. GALLAGHER,

GENERAL Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Salt, Plaster, &c., Warehouse on the Public Dock west of the bridge, Erie.

WALKER & COE,

[illegible] Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

G. LOOMIS, T. M. AUSTIN

CARTER & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

EAGLE HOTEL,

BY HIRAM L. BROWN, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

JOEL JOHNSON,

DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 111, French street, Erie.

LYTLE & HAMILTON,

FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailors, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,

SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 6th and Sassafras streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 112, French street, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. Stand, four doors below the Public square.

J. GOALDING.

MERCHANT TAILOR, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

IRON FOUNDERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c. State street, Erie.

BURTON & PERKINS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

W. P. LATTIMORE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over the Erie Bank.

ROBERT S. HUNTER,

DEALER in Hats, Caps and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie, Pa.

New Goods.

WE have this day received by express, a nice assortment of French Merino, Silk, Mohair, Thibet cloth, Cashmere and M de Laine &c., at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

Erie, Oct. 6, 1848.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

MEDICAL WORKS.

JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers's prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dungleson's new Remedies,	Dungleson's Practice,
Liston & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Prout on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Cluter, Farrier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literaryor Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examne his catalogue.

Erie, June. 10, 1848. O. SPAFFORD.

30 DOZEN Paint and Varnish Brushes, and 6 doz. Whitewash Brushes, by Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

ALE.—40 bbls, best Pittsburgh—for sale by Geo. W. Smith & Co's. brand— A. KING.

LADY'S KID BUSKINS, Ties, Half, and whole Gaiters, Morocco walking shoes, slips, &c., at S. JACKSON'S. Nov. 4. 25

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black Teas for sale by (Nov. 4.) S. JACKSON.

SODA BISCUIT.

A FRESH supply of Spencer's (Buffalo) Soda Biscuit, Justre ceived and for sale at No. 1, Ferry Block by Erie, May 19, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

EDGE TOOLS.—Those that wish to find a good Ax, Adz Broad Ax, any kind of Augur, Plain Irons, &c., cheap and warranted, can find them at WRIGHT'S Corner.

COOPER'S GELATIVE, for Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c. &c., a beautiful article, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS. Nov. 28, 1848. 28

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigention,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, ANGINA NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

Seven Cases Cured!!!

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y, a gentlemon of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1848

To Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE—

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with RHEUMATISM, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system,* and very *nervous,* with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr. FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders with such as I order them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out considerably when she got the belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

Miss VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No. 4.

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton, by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No. 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and told he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No. 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr. Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.

☞No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES,* and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞*Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

182 Broadway, New York,

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents.

CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

New Books.

HISTORY of the Purchase and Settlement of Western New York. And of the rise, progress and present state of the Presbyterian Church in that section. By Rev. James H. Hotchkin.

Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation; a Book for the times. By an American citizen.

Thankfulness; a narrative comprising passages from the Diary of the Rev. Allan Temple. By Charles B. Taylor. For sale by Oct. 20. W. E. HEWSON & CO.

No. 8, Reed House.

Ladies Dress and Cloak Goods.

CONSISTING of Cashmere, Mou de Lanes, black, striped, plaid and shaded Alpaccas, French Merino, silk plaid Madonas, Mohair lustre, &c., &c. just opened at

Erie, Oct 18, 1848. GEO. SELDEN & SON'S.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

KIRKBRIDE'S TATTERSALL'S HEAVE POWDERS.

IT HAS CURED, in the last year—

1500 Cases of Heaves.
2000 " " Chronic Cough,
200 " " Broken Wind,
5000 " " Horses out of Condition, and other diseases.

This remedy is put up in large packages, weighing over one pound, sufficient to administer to a horse for about 10 days, and to cure an ordinary case—thus it will be seen that it is the cheapest Heave medicine that can be given, as only one dollar's worth is requisite in most Cases to cure. We know of many who have improved the value of a heavy horse fifty and some one hundred dollars, by one dollars worth of the Tattersall Heave Powders.—Only be sure to get the genuine article, and your money will be amply repaid to you.

More than 500 certificates verbal and written, have been received, attesting to the virtue of this inestimable remedy, but we have only space to subjoin the following:

Read the following:—"This is to certify, that I cured a horse of mine of the Heaves, by one package of Tattersall's Heave Powders. The horse has made no sign of the Heaves since the Powder was given, and I believe the cure to be permanent. As a medicine for horses, I believe it is all it is recommended for.

O. S. HALL, Farmer.

Town of Scriba, Oswego county, March 21, 1848.

Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y.

MESSRS. GOUGH & KETCHUM—GENTS.—Having a young horse that had, much to his injury, contracted the Heaves, I purchased for it an article called "Heave a Cure" but which I think should be called "heave maker," as it made the horse a great deal worse than before. I was afterwards induced to give it the "Tattersall Heave Powders," and the effect was an immediate restoration to soundness. I have since been offered *fifty dollars* more for the horse than I offered it for before it took your medicine. Yours,

J. BURNS GAME

"CAUTION."—Imitations and worthless compounds have followed us wherever we have introduced our remedy, and we understand that several new ones are being put up for circulation.—Beware of those, and take no remedy but "the Tattersall."

None genuine without the signature of A. H. Gough & Co.—Price one dollar per Package, six for five dollars. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by GOUGH & KETCHUM, 149 Fulton Street, N. Y.; Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1848. 6m28

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No. 2 American Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will be sold unusually low for cash or ready pay. M. MAYER.

Erie, June 7th, 1848.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CONSISTING of French and Scotch Ginghams Balzorines, Printed Lawns and Jenny Lynde Muslin. Also a great variety of Worsted and Linen Net and Ombre Berege Shawls, just received at No 2 American Block State St. M. MAYER.

Erie, June 7th, 1848.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of almost every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware* and *Crockery,* all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates, and will be sold as low as at any other House in Erie. They invite their old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere J. HUGHES & Co.

Erie, June 10, 1848. 1

NEW Temperance Tale, Mary Grover or the Trusty Wife, at June 28, SPAFFORD'S.

GELF Control, a novel, by Mary Burton, at June 28 SPAFFORD'S.

BARNES' Notes on James, Peter, John and Jude, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

RECEIVED this day by express from Harper and Brother the following new work, viz: History of Congress, Biographical and political, comprising memoirs of the Congress of the United States, by Henry G. Wheeler, at SPAFFORD'S. June 28. 21

BULWER'S new novel, Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

A Book for the Times.

KINGS and Queens, or life in the Palace, consisting of Historical sketches of Louis Philip, Nicholas, Lepold, Isabella II, Victoria, &c. June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

FRINGES AND GIMPS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Linen Fringes, also Gimps of all kinds, and all the new styles of Dress Trimmings at MILTOALE'S.

GROCERIES.—We are now receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, which we offer at great bargains; consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c., upon which we pledge ourselves not to be undersold. Please call and satisfy your-selves at No. 1, Reed House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Please call and examine our large stock of Gentlemen' Fine and Heavy Boots and Shoes, also a great variety of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, and Slips, and all kinds of children's shoes, and Ladies', Gents' and children's Rubbers. No. 1, REED HOUSE.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A very handsome lot of New Carpeting and Oil Cloths arriving at the Old Jew store of [illegible] street. MOSES KOCH.

Erie Sept. 20 1848.

BENCH, Moulding and Match Planes, and a general assortment Carpenters and Joiners Tools. G. SELDEN & SON.

Oct. 21.

GINGHAMS.—English, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, cheap at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S

Oct 6.

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2¼ lbs, of wool; Cassimeres 2¼ lbs. to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 32 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 23 cts. per yard.

North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-stones, (set in sockets or without,) Tomb-tables, monuments, &c. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I pledge myself to furnish any thing in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.

Erie, July 8, 1848. 1y9 J. R. COCHRAN.

Erie Woolen Factory.

19000 YARDS of Cloths and Cassimeres are now ready to be exchanged for Wool by the subscribers, at their usual rates of exchange. They have a variety of plaid and fancy stripes of the latest styles, new patterns, for Gent's, pants and boy's Clothes; also a good variety of all wool Tweeds for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For Black, brown, and steel-mix cloth, 31½ cts per yard; cassimere of same colors 33 cts; white Flannel 23 cts, and pressed Flannel at 28 cents per yard.

Erie, May 11, 1848. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

EAGLE WOOLEN FACTORY, FAIRVIEW

WE would inform the wool growing and cloth weaving public that we have entered into a copartnership hereafter to be known as McCreary, Thornton & Co. We have one entire set of new machinery, as good as can be procured in the country, and we are now prepared to manufacture or exchange cloths cassimeres, Tweeds, Shawls Blankets and Flannels for wool. We have long experienced workmen in all branches of the business, and we confidently expect a full share of public confidence and custom of the Public. We flatter ourselves to give general satisfaction to all who may favor us with their custom.

Custom Carding, Spinning, and Dressing, done well, cheap and quick,

Grain and Factory supplies, well seasoned with Cash, will be acceptable for goods and work.

DAVID McCREARY,
JOHN THORNTON,
THOMAS THORNTON,
BENJAMIN COATES, Erie,
SAMUEL LILEY, "

Fairview, May 1, 1848. 51

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines suitable for Mills or other Machinery, and furnish Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

May 4, 1848. 51

GOLD PENS—Of the different makes, including Bagley's best Pen, for sale at reduced prices, by

Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

LOOKING GLASSES.—Just opening, a splendid lot of Gilt and Mahogany Frames of various sizes and prices, all warranted to improve the looks, by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

Erie, July 14, 1848. State street.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perifocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 14, 1848. State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., of the latest styles. Also, Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the different makers, Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments. In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for, as it's not intended to over-rate the stock; still we would add that Microscopes, for magnifying *small* objects, can be found as usual at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

July 14, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good time-keeper from, for sale very low, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

July 14, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

MORE LIGHT.—New style Solar Lamps, Camphene and Lard Suspending and Side Lamps, Girandoles, Plated, Branch, and other Candlesticks, at G. LOOMIS & Co's,

Erie, July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

KID and Seal Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Gaiters and Slippers at the old Jew Store, French street. M. KOCH.

April 13, 1848.

Lumber Wanted

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my dock in Erie. Bills will be given for the find wanted Also for any quantity of Popular, Cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.

Erie, April 22, 1848. WM. TRUESDAIL.

ew Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, f